

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 40.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1864.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per month, Foreign \$.50
Per month, Foreign \$.75
Per year, Foreign 5.00
Per year, Foreign 6.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,

Attorney at Law. P. O. Box
196. Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,

Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,

Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic, Attends all Courts of the
Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,

Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.

Alakea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.
We will buy or sell Real Estate in all
parts of the group. We will sell prop-
erties on reasonable commissions.
Office: No. 10 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.

Importers and Commission
Merchants.
SAN FRANCISCO...AND...HONOLULU.
215 Front St. Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,

Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise, Queen St., Hon-
olulu.

R. Lowers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lowers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

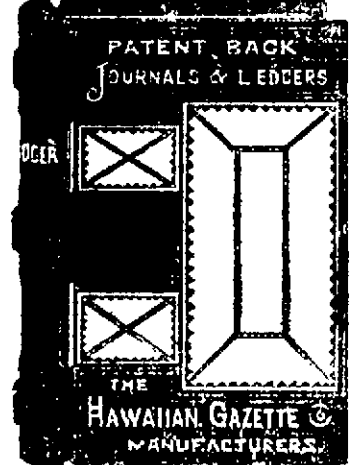
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,

Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges
from the Primary Organs, in either sex
(acquired or constitutional), Gravel,
Pains in the Back, Guaranteed free from
mercury. Sold in boxes, 6c. each, by
all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England.



THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE (SEMI-
WEEKLY) IS ISSUED ON TUESDAYS
AND FRIDAYS.

SENATOR PERKINS

Not in Favor of Bill Reported to
the Senate.

TREATY CLAUSE SHOULD RETURN

Will Vote to Have it Put
in the Bill.

Proper Place to Discuss Treaty
Convention is in Sepa-
rate Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator
Perkins today defined his position on
the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty in so
far as it relates to the tariff bill. He
said:

"I do not think the tariff bill is the
proper place for such action as the ab-
rogation of a commercial convention. I
shall vote to put into the tariff bill
the clause continuing it in force, as it
was in the Dingley bill, and have no
doubt but that this will be done. The
proper place to consider such matters
is in a separate bill or joint resolution,
and the matter will so come before the
Senate soon in that way. I am not pre-
pared to say just how I shall vote, but
surely I will endeavor to have the
treaty clause put back into the tariff
bill as it was in the Dingley measure."

Hawaiians now sojourning in this
city express surprise and regret at the
action of the Senate Finance Commit-
tee in striking out of the tariff bill the
clause exempting Hawaiian imports
from the operations of the act.

Former Minister Thurston, now
here on a special mission, said the ab-
rogation of the reciprocity treaty
meant disaster and ruin to the business
interests in the Islands. It would cre-
ate a universal smash-up in a business
way until things were put on a new
basis. The treaty was fully as advan-
tageous to the United States as to the
Hawaiians.

The sugar schedule is not entirely
satisfactory to the best sugar men.
They wanted a specific duty all the
way through. Senator White said to-
night that he would fight this provision
at length, but believed it probable
that there was strength enough in the
Senate to put through the clause as the
committee framed it.

The talk of the Eastern Senators
that they will fight the tariff on hides
has aroused the Western men, and one
said today that this would mean that
there would be no tariff bill passed at
this session. He said the Western Sen-
ators were determined on this point.
That this provision will stay in
through the conference is believed
now, as the motion to put in the tax
failed in the House Ways and Means
Committee by the smallest margin.

SENATOR FRYE'S VIEWS.
He Thinks That Abrogation is
Impossible.

The Washington Star publishes an
interview with Senator Frye on the
subject of the Hawaiian treaty. He is
considered one of the best informed
men in the Senate on foreign affairs.
When questioned as to the prospects of
the abrogation of the Hawaiian
treaty, he said:

"Ten days ago I should have replied
that there was very great danger of the
abrogation of the treaty. I say now
that I do not think that the abrogation
is possible.

"The McKinley bill had in it a pro-
vision similar to that in the present
bill, abrogating the treaty. In the Sen-
ate it did not receive more than a
dozen votes. A similar provision in the
Wilson bill did not receive any greater
support in the Senate. The representa-
tives of the Sugar Trust are now seek-
ing the abrogation of this treaty with
more than usual energy and activity.
They are deeply interested in abroga-
tion, and I do not know of any one else,
who is. In their efforts to secure their
own interests they are misrepresent-
ing the disadvantages to the United
States from this treaty and concealing
the advantages. The advantages are
manifest and the disadvantages small.

"When the treaty was made with
Hawaii I was a member of the For-
eign Relations Committee. It was then
obvious to the members of the Foreign
Relations Committee that if we were to
develop and preserve our commerce
on the Pacific it was of vital impor-
tance that we should have a coaling sta-
tion in Hawaii. With some difficulty
the Government of Hawaii was in-
duced to cede Pearl Harbor to us, as a
compensation for the advantages Haw-
aii would derive from the treaty.

"It was the understanding of the
committee that the cession of this har-
bor was forever. I believe that view of
the matter to have been correct and the
present committee holds it to be so;
but Mr. Carter, at that time the Haw-
aian Minister to this country, notified
Mr. Bayard that our rights to Pearl
Harbor would cease with the abroga-
tion of the treaty and Mr. Bayard so
notified the committee.

"I believe that our right to Pearl
Harbor is legally vested forever, but
if we should abrogate the treaty we
could not justify ourselves before the
nations of the world if we insisted on

holding Pearl Harbor after depriving
Hawaii of the privileges for which it
was given in compensation. Hawaii
would have a moral right to withdraw
the cession, and a moral right is often
as strong as a legal right.

"The McKinley bill did a great in-
justice to Hawaii in providing for the free
admission of sugar from other coun-
tries, and aggravated it by giving a
bounty to the American producers of
sugar. This took away the principal
advantage Hawaii got from the reci-
procity treaty; but so strong is the
American feeling in Hawaii that they
did not retaliate, but suffered the in-
justice until it was corrected. But in
view of the present disturbed con-
dition of affairs, the controversy with
the Japanese and the dangers of the
situation, Hawaii would be justified if
we abrogated the treaty in appealing
to England for protection. I think they
would do this, and England would
promptly respond to their appeal."

SENTIMENT IS GROWING.
Belief that Tariff Bill No Place for
Abrogation Discussion.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Haw-
aian reciprocity treaty will stand as
the Dingley bill left it in the Finance
Committee bill. The sentiment that
the tariff bill is no place for making a
change in foreign relations is growing,
until there seems no reason to believe
any other result is possible.

Senator White said tonight that
while he had not decided on his course
in connection with the bill, he was of
the opinion that the conditions now
were so shaping themselves that no
change would be made in treaty rela-
tions as they exist. Senator Perkins
has not changed his position in the
matter, but says he recognizes the
force of arguments on both sides of
the question and will be guided by
California opinion.

Among the messages received today
were those from farmers and mer-
chants of Sutter, Yolo and Santa Cruz
counties, the Mayor of Oakland and
the county officials of Santa Clara.
Representatives Barlow today filed
with the House a petition from the
farmers of Monterey and San Luis
Obispo counties. All these are in op-
position to the treaty, praying for its
speedy abrogation in the interest of the
best sugar industry.

That the trust lobbyists have given
up hopes of beating the treaty now is
shown by their turning their attention
toward securing the promises of votes
for the Nelson bill, giving one year's
notice of abrogation. This, it is
thought, will be brought up early in the
next session.

On the part of annexation it is the
belief that nothing will be done with
Hawaiian matters until there is sent
to Congress by the President a mes-
sage urging action looking to closer re-
lations. That there is sentiment at the
Executive Mansion in favor of Hawaii
is believed by all who have investigat-
ed the subject.

CAUTIOUS HAROLD SEWALL
He Declines to Discuss the Ha-
waiian Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Harold
Sewall, the new Minister to the Haw-
aian Islands, was seen by a Call rep-
resentative at the Metropolitan Club to-
night. Mr. Sewall was shown a dis-
patch from San Francisco, in which he
was reported as saying that the ad-
ministration was very much disturbed
and perplexed about reports of Japan's
intention of ultimately occupying Haw-
aii, and that the rapid settlement of
the Hawaiian Islands by Japanese was
a part of this program.

Minister Sewall said: "I do not care
to discuss this matter. Of course, you
will readily understand why it would
be improper for me, as a diplomatic
representative, to express my views or
to repeat whatever I may have heard
from the State Department. You may
say, however, that since my appoint-
ment I have studiously endeavored
to avoid meeting newspaper men, and
you are the first I have seen. I have no
prejudice against newspaper correspon-
dents, but what one says is so often
distorted.

"If a recently appointed diplomatic
agent of the United States wants to
keep out of trouble, he had better keep
his mouth closed. I have adhered to
this and any reports quoting me or pre-
tending to give my views are manufac-
tured."

Mr. Sewall says he has not yet re-
ceived any instructions as to the exact
time he will leave for the Islands, al-
though he had a long talk recently
with President McKinley. He will go
direct from here to San Francisco, hav-
ing closed up his business affairs in
Maine.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.
The Question Earnestly Debated
Before the Iroquois Club.

At the weekly meeting of the Iro-
quois Club last evening the members
listened to a debate on the question of
annexing Hawaii to the United States.
says the Chronicle of May 8th. George
H. Cabanis, who took the affirmative
side of the question, told of the many
reasons why, in his opinion, the Is-
lands should be annexed. He called at-
tention to the fact that the Japanese
were trying to overrun the Islands, and
he thought that in a very short time
their numerical supremacy would lead
to their political supremacy if the Is-
lands were not taken by this country.
He said that the United States could
afford to permit ambitious Japan to come that far
eastward for new territory.

Samuel McKee, in reply, declared
that a lot of American adventure had
gone to Hawaii and deprived the
natives of their Government, and now
because they saw the Japanese were
likely to treat them as they treated the

natives, they wanted this country to
step in and interfere. He thought the
people of the United States had enough
to do without bothering their heads
about other people's troubles, and he
did not believe the United States could
afford to admit into the country the
"miserable mixture" of Hawaii's pop-
ulation, as he was pleased to express it.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.
May Make Extensive Tour of the
Western States.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President
McKinley, in case Congress shall have
done all it was called together to do
by the 1st of July, will probably visit
the West. This he announced to a
large delegation of Senators and Rep-
resentatives who called on him with a
delegation from Utah to invite the
President to attend the exposition
which will be held in Salt Lake City
from July 20th to 24th. The latter day
is the anniversary of the arrival of
the Mormon pioneers at the Utah cap-
ital, and the affair is meant to be a cele-
bration of that event.

After the Utah people had presented
their case and had been assured by the
President that in case Congress had
adjourned by the date set for the ex-
position he would try to make the trip
West, Senator Perkins, in the name of
the State of California, invited Mr. Mc-
Kinley to extend the trip to the Coast.
He said he would take the President's
train at Ogden, and in 36 hours would
land the party in the midst of sum-
merland on the other side of the Sier-
ras.

Mr. McKinley made the same an-
swer as to the Utah people, that if
Congress did its work in time he would
try to make the trip. Not to be out-
done, other Western men took up the
chorus of invitation, and the Presi-
dent was assured a most hearty wel-
come in every section in case he
should decide to make the grand tour
of the Pacific States.

MR STEVENS NOT COMING.
Legation in Washington Think it
Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—At the Ja-
panese Legation it was stated that Mr.
Stevens, counselor of the Legation,
would not make the trip to Hawaii.
When trouble seemed imminent recent-
ly the Japanese authorities instructed
Minister Hoshi to have Mr. Stevens
proceed to Hawaii. Subsequently, how-
ever, the situation became more pa-
cific, and it was determined that Mr.
Stevens' trip would not be necessary.

Recent advices to the Legation show
that the Japanese Government, as well
as the public, is in no way agitated
over the Hawaiian situation. The
Japanese Government has put a stop
to all immigration to Hawaii, thus in-
dicating a purpose not to press for the
right to have Japanese subjects ad-
mitted. It is said, also, that the dis-
patch of a Japanese warship to Haw-
aii was in no sense a menace, but was
made with a view to restraining any
possible demonstration by the Japa-
nese immigrants. The authorities are
desirous only of securing indemnity
for those Japanese who have suffered
by exclusion. In this connection it is
said that an offer by the United States
to use its good offices in securing a
settlement of the trouble doubtless
would be accepted by Japan.

SPRECKELS AND MCKINLEY.
The Californian Tells the President
What He Wants.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—National
Committeeman John D. Spreckels to-
day took a drive with the President,
and improved the opportunity to talk
of State patronage. He had a confer-
ence with National Chairman Hanna
earlier in the day and set forth his po-
sition at length, saying that he be-
lieved he was entitled to some of the
plums that, irrespective of the wishes
of the delegates or the State Central
Committee, he ought to be recognized.
During the drive he discussed Califor-
nia political matters at length and
made several recommendations,
though he would not discuss them.

Senator Pettigrew Dissents.
The Washington Star of May 5th
says that Senator Pettigrew, who is
opposed to the reciprocity treaty, and
who has before made a fight for its
abrogation, said that in his opinion
the mere absence of the exemption
clause will not revoke the treaty. He
thinks that a direct abrogation would
be necessary, otherwise the treaty
would remain in effect.

Mr. Pettigrew criticizes the bill in
general as placing burdens upon pro-
ducers and showing especial favors to
trusts and combinations. He says that
the bill is constructed on a vicious
principle. He does not believe that the
bill will fail, and is uncertain about it
being very materially improved in the
Senate, except that he believes that his
anti-trust amendment will be adopted.

Sugar Magnates to Be Tried.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Henry O.
Havemeyer and John E. Searles, re-
spectively president and secretary of
the Sugar Trust, must appear in the
Federal Court in Washington on Mon-
day, May 17th, to be tried for refusing
to furnish required information to an
investigation committee of the United
States in 1886.

Julius is Coming.

The San Francisco Chronicle of May
11th says: Julius A. Palmer, late sec-
retary to Queen Liliuokalani, is re-
ported to be on his way back to Honolulu.

TO THE JAPANESE

Banquet Tendered Visiting
Journalists.

BY PRESS OF HONOLULU

Gala Night Spent at Ha-
waiian Hotel.

Chief Schindler Distinguished Him-
self—Beautiful Decorations
and Good Music.

The press dinner at the Hawaiian
Hotel Saturday evening was a success
in every way and Chief Schindler did
himself proud. The dining room was
decorated with Hawaiian, Japanese,
American, Danish, Portuguese, British
and Chinese flags artistically draped on
the walls. The table was set in the
double T shape in the room facing the
Hotel street veranda, and was a poem
of loveliness. At one end was a Japa-
nese flag three feet long, made in
white asters and red carnations, the
edge faced with maiden-hair ferns. At
the other end was an Hawaiian flag
the same dimensions and made of red
carnations and white and blue asters.
Back of these emblems were large
bunches of red and white carnations.
An inside border for the tables was
made of eucalyptus leaves and were much
admired by the visitors. They were made
by H. J. Rhoads, whose flower beds are
at the old mission house, opposite Ka-
waliahau Seminary.

Theodore Hoffman of the Hawaiian
Electric Company, looked after the
electric lights, and through the kind-
ness of Archie Gillilan, Master of Ha-
waiian Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.,
the handsome electric chandelier and
fan used in the lodge room was se-
cured and hung in the center of the
room. At either end a six-lamp bunch
light was hung. With the brilliant
lights, the handsome flag and floral
decorations, added, to which was the
beautiful table setting, nothing was
left for the eyes of hosts or guests to
wish for, and Chief Schindler and Man-
ager Levey, of the Hawaiian, looked
after the inner man with perfect satis-
faction. Those who were present can
testify from experience; those who
were not, may form an opinion from
the menu published.



HAWAIIAN HOTEL.
Honolulu, H. I., May 15, 1897.
Complimentary Banquet
Tendered
Representatives of Japan Press
By the
Press of Honolulu.

MENU.

Oysters on the Half Shell.
Amontillado Sherry.

SOUP.

Cream of Asparagus.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Salted Almonds. Caviar on Toast.

Olives. Sliced Tomatoes.

Petite Bouches a la Reine.

Sautee Souvenir.

(Cresta Blanca)

FISH.

Pearl Harbor Mullet Valois.

Pommes Mignon.

Margaux Souvenir.

(Cresta Blanca)

ENTREES.

Filet de Boeuf Plaque, avec Champignons.

Ox Tongue, Braized a la Eclairte.

Champagne Punch.

ROAST.

G. H. Mumm & Co.,

Extra Dry Champagne.

Turkey with Dressing, Cranberry Sauce.

VEGETABLES.

Mashed and Baked Potatoes.

French Peas. Asparagus.

SALADS.

Shrimp. Mayonnaise of Chicken.

DESSERT.

Pound Cake. Lady Fingers. Macaroons.

Petit Four. Gelée. Meringue de

Fruit. Tutti Frutti Ice Cream.

Fruits. Nuts. Raisins. Cheese.

CAFE NOIR

TOASTS

Toastmaster—Alatau T. Atkinson

Emperor of Japan

The President of the Republic of Ha-

waii.

Our Guests—Councillor Akiyama—

"Where welcome is, though fare be

small—

Yet, honest hearts, be pleased withal"

The Occasion—Wallace R. Farrington,

"Courage mounts with occasion.

And so will Friend Farrington's"

Journalism in the Orient—Y. Ishikawa

"Starting towards another goal

From its watch fire in the East."

The Editor Edmund Norrie.

"I am a gentleman of the press and need

No other escortation"

The Business Manager—Frank L.

Floore

"Who, is the anchor

Say wisely, has a care of the main

chance"

The Reporter James T. Stoker

"With eyes

Of microscopic power that will discern

The population of a dewdrop"

The Press—D. Logan

"Mightiest of the mighty, none

On which the arm of progress leans"

Hawaiian Press—J. M. Peopoe.

Born to advance these kindly Isles."

Portuguese Press of Hawaii—J. M.

Vivas.

"It comes from Louisiana's shore,

Breathing of lemon groves and soft

black eyes."

Japanese Press of Hawaii—C. Shiozawa.

"Films from the land of a Chris-

anthem."

Chinese Press of Hawaii—Luke Chan.

Tells of "A cycle of Cathay."

The Japanese Correspondent—S. Fur-

uya.

"He has been East and he has been

West.

And far he has journeyed o'er land

and sea,

But wherever he has wandered he hopes

to my office early in the morning and find a man standing on the corner waiting to talk to me. I square it with him and get in the office only to find three or four more on the same mission. By the time I get through with them it is time to go home and I often find people there with the same object in view so it seems I am determined to get them away. In our profession we have ups and downs, but it is generally up hill climbing. I am glad gentlemen of the press to be present here tonight to extend the right hand of friendship to our compatriots of the press from Japan."

Then the band played a late popular song that put the table in an uproar for a minutes. Mr. Ishikawa was then called upon to respond to the toast, "Journalism in the Orient." The speaker began his remarks in Japanese and closed in English. Mr. Shiozawa acting as interpreter. Mr. Ishikawa thanked the press of Hawaii for the cordial reception given his colleagues and himself and hoped the friendly relations formed at this gathering would continue until the end of time. He had seen the newspapers of Japan advance with rapid strides keeping pace with the rest of the world. "The time will come," he said, "when the newspapers of the world will be published in one common language. The honor conferred upon us tonight is one which we appreciate the more because it was unexpected and because of its being the first time the press of Hawaii has been organized for such a purpose."

Mr. Hoogs spoke as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen:

"Having been a reporter myself, I recall the little feeling that always exists between the news room and the business office. The editors and reporters are always sure that the business manager and his staff are a lot of Indians and can not see where they come in. They are certain that the manager does not know a good paper when he sees one, and therefore can not appreciate faithful work. They do not stop to think that the business manager has troubles of his own, and lacks the time to throw bouquets at the young men who turn in the stories. But seriously, gentlemen, the business office plays an important part in the making of newspaper; without its aid, the rapid progress made in the newspaper world would be almost impossible. This improvement has extended to Honolulu. The newspapers issued here are a credit to the city and are a marvel to visiting journalists, who appreciate the fact that we have no telegraphic service to aid us in our work; we must depend on the efforts of reporters and their good work speaks for itself. Newspaper work has been revolutionized in this city during the past seven years; this has been accomplished, in a measure, through the business office, by supplying additional and better men to aid the editor in his work. Generally speaking, I think the public appreciate the change, and the appreciation of the people means money and that fact makes the business manager happy. The change in Honolulu journalism is aptly put in the following anecdote: A Boston reporter told his editor that Daniel Webster was going to make an important speech in a town near-by, and asked if the paper had better send a man out to report it? The editor said that he thought not, because somebody would bring in something about it within a few days. The story illustrates old-style Honolulu newspaper work; nowadays, reporters go after news, and do not wait for some kind friend to bring it in. The change has also brought about a better feeling between the editor and the business manager; both realize that harmony between the two departments has a tendency to make more money for the paper, and, now, when the editor requires a second-hand desk or wishes to replace a three-legged chair, the manager does not have to soak the office safe with Luning in order to obtain the necessary funds. Someone has said that there is no more exacting and exhausting work than that which constitutes the daily routine of a newspaper office. It grinds the youth out of a man with great rapidity. And yet it has a charm of its own. To prove that the business manager appreciates the work of the editor and his reporters, the following tribute is offered. The words were spoken by Charles H. Taylor and can bear repeating: "The controllers of newspapers are frequently criticized for what they print. Journalists have a much greater responsibility than other professional or business men. I fully believe that they appreciate it. They reach their ideal as nearly as they can. I firmly believe that the journalists of this country are just as loyal and patriotic citizens, just as true men, just as anxious to build up the community, just as eager to uplift and broaden and improve the people, just as anxious to carry sunshine, rather than sorrow and grief into the families they visit as the same number of men in any other profession or any other line of business."

Mr. Logan was called upon to answer for the Press, and he fulfilled his duties well. Among other things, he referred to the struggles for the liberty of the press which had their focus in the prosecutions of John Wilkes, editor of the North Briton, from 1762 to 1763, culminating in the attainment of that boon, and with it other valuable rights of the people in the British constitution, to which America and other countries were the heirs. In 1680 no man, not authorized by the Crown, had the right under the common law to publish political news. Some interesting facts of early journalism were given by the speaker from a pamphlet issued on entering the 150th year of continuous publication last January. It began a regular weekly issue January 5, 1718, which has never had a break, although a daily issue began in 1876. Started by James Chamberlain, a fellow-apprentice of Benjamin Franklin, it remained in the Chamberlain family for 120 years. Its original content had an exciting part in the early revolutionary of 1745. There was a warning that the paper had been issued April 18, 1746, with an account of the battle of Culloden by an eyewitness two days after the event. There was only one advertisement in the first regular issue offering a reward for lost promissory notes "and no question asked." There are just four daily pa-

pers in the United Kingdom having weeklies older than the Aberdeen Journal, although there are several weeklies unconnected with dailies older than any of those. The famous Letters of Junius began to appear in the Public Advertiser, then 15 years old, on April 28, 1767, and that the last one was published January 21, 1772. The London Morning Post was the first daily paper still existing, having been a regular morning paper in 1775. There was a Sunday paper in 1778, Johnson's Sunday Monitor. The same year the first evening paper, The Star appeared. The editorial "we" was early adopted, and until 1740 communications were addressed "To the printer." The Ladies' Mercury, February 18, 1692, would seem to be the pioneer of women's journals. A comic paper appeared November 29, 1700, called The Merry Mercury or a Farce of Fools. The Daily Courant, at the beginning of the 18th century, was the first daily paper. Its editor left comments alone, giving facts only, "supposing," as he said, "other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves." The quaint puffery bestowed on advertisers by the editors of that time was illustrated. In concluding, the speaker briefly referred to the immense development of journalism in our days, helped about by inventions in printing and by the electric telegraph.

The Hawaiian press was represented by J. M. Poepeo, editor of the Kuokoa. He spoke in English and gave a cordial welcome to the journalists from Japan, afterwards he spoke of the success and failures of the Hawaiian newspapers and the influence of the press upon Hawaiians.

In introducing John M. Vivas of the O Luso, the only Portuguese paper published in Hawaii, Mr. Atkinson referred to the fact that together with Mr. A. Marques he had started the first Portuguese newspaper published in the islands.

"In speaking for the Portuguese press," said Mr. Vivas, "I wish to say that I represent the only paper in Honolulu published exclusively in the Portuguese language. There have been others but they are not working. To have the Portuguese of Hawaii united under one flag and one newspaper has been my aim for ten years past and my efforts were rewarded a few months ago in so far as the newspaper is concerned when A Sentinella, a Journal of which I had the honor of editing was merged into the O Luso. Mr. Atkinson said something about his Portuguese paper having been printed in gold. That was before my time for we have not had enough gold among our people, since I have been editor, to get out such a high class publication. There is a charm about newspaper work not equalled by any other profession and I remember when, as a boy, I ran away from home and sought work among the ill smelling presses in a small printing office and it is this charm, perhaps, which compensates us for our otherwise poorly paid efforts. To the gentlemen of the press from far off Japan and to Counsellor Akiyama, I extend a cordial greeting and as the banquet progresses, I hope the band will play on."

Mr. Shiozawa of the Japanese press in Hawaii, He mentioned the recent misunderstanding between the two Governments in a manner at which no one could take offense. He spoke as follows:

"In behalf of the Japanese press and the Japanese Colony of Hawaii, we wish to express our hearty appreciation of this honor to the press of the home country. It is a well known fact that the press of any country or people expresses the thought and sentiments of the same. At least, it should be a mouth-piece of the best thought of the best people. In this way the press becomes the popular educator. More people are educated in the affair of civil life and in the affair of government than by any or all agencies combined. A progressive people can not do without the common daily or weekly paper. It is that which keeps them in touch with all the rest of the world. Accordingly the 25,000 Japanese of Hawaii give their patronage and support to three Japanese publications. Without these the Japanese could not know much of the doings of the world because of the fact that so many do not speak or read English. While it is the purpose to furnish the Japanese colony a direct of the news of the world in general and things of interest in particular of the Japanese government, yet is far from any desire of the Japanese press to do or say anything detrimental to the prosperity, the peace and general welfare of the government and the people of Hawaii. Japanese people have always felt kindly toward the Republic; the vigor and ability of her administration has challenged the admiration of all governments. We recognize the responsibility of a government among such a mixed nationality as is in Hawaii. We know that people of so many nationalities represent so many ideas of government and social life, hence the more honor to the present administration of the Hawaiian Republic. It would be a wonder indeed if some thing was not done, occasionally contrary to the wishes of some of the nationalities represented. We give it as the best wishes of the Japanese residents in Hawaii, that the recent little difficulty between Japan and Hawaii be speedily and peacefully settled, and that the friendly relations existing shall continue. We feel that the matter is safe in the hands of Minister Shimamura and Counsellor Akiyama on one side and the officials of the Hawaiian Government on the other. In conclusion let us be reminded that the idea of this banquet was originated by a member of the European press and heartily supported by all the nationalities without exception. It clearly shows what attitude those of Japan have toward those of Hawaii. We tender our compliments to Counsellor Akiyama and the visiting members of the press and drink the health of the gentlemen present."

The Chinese Press of Hawaii was introduced by Luke Chan of the Hei Shun Chinese News, who represents Mr. Hei Shun. The speaker prefaced his remarks with the explanation that his speech was merely a translation of the Chinese edition of newspapers and the kindly wishes they had for their brothers in profession.

"It is a very great pleasure for we,

who represent the Chinese newspapers printed in Hawaii, to be present with you all this evening, and to join in hearty welcome to our journalistic brothers from Japan. The newspapers of today are the great and wise school books which teach us to know each other's countries, their laws, manners, customs and people. If we always stay at home and never go to foreign countries, we are very liable to rain wrong impressions of the outside world, unless we read the newspapers of those lands, but then, also, they often differ so much that it is difficult for us to learn the truths when we read them. It is much wiser, therefore, to do as our friends from Japan have done in coming to see the country that their newspapers in their country are talking so much about. They will obtain much knowledge which they will truthfully and cleverly give to their wise and powerful people. Like themselves, we are also travellers from the same part of the great world, but we have lived here in friendship with the Hawaiian people for many years, and we can say in all truths that the Japanese can do the same and enjoy themselves and prosper here. The Hawaiians are kind to foreigners and know that our brothers of the Japanese newspapers will be well treated by them, and that they will send back home kind words about them. We join most heartily with all the Hawaiian newspapers in wishing them welcome here, and if we can assist them in gaining any information or in having a happy time, we shall be glad to do so. When they return to their country may they ever pleasantly remember the days they spent here, and the friends who this evening wish them aloha."

The next toast "The Japanese correspondent in Hawaii" was fittingly responded to by S. Furuya, a young man, only 22 years old but a good speaker. He said:

"I want to thank you, gentlemen, in English for the kindness, you of the press of Hawaii, have shown us tonight. If I make mistakes in the use of English you will pardon them for this is the first time in my life that I have made a speech in that language. My knowledge of it was obtained, principally in the Universities of Japan, for we do not, as a rule use the English language in our conversation; we stick to Japanese, because we are better acquainted with it. Our labors in Hawaii will be confined strictly to getting information regarding the condition of labor and to picking up through our intercourse with fellow journalists any information that will be advantageous to us in our profession for the Japanese are progressive and go to every corner of the globe to acquire knowledge. The treatment we have received at the hands of the press since our arrival and the courtesies shown by the Government officials convinces me, and my colleagues, if they will permit me to speak for them, that, although far from our native country, we are with friends. I will always remember this gathering with the greatest of joy and I wish once more to thank you all for the opportunity you have given the representatives of the Japan press to meet as a body the press of Hawaii."

It was approaching midnight when Mr. Furuya bowed his acknowledgment of the vacillations applause which followed his remarks. Some one said the paper is nearly up, boys, keep down your copy. But the American correspondent was down for a few words and Joseph L. Travis, correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, was expected to do the honors:

"Gentlemen of the press" said the young man. "I am very much like the last speaker in one particular: this is the first speech I ever made in the English language and if I can get through it as well as he did with his I'll go outside and shake hands with myself. I came here three months ago as correspondent of a great daily paper. When I got my commission I thought I had an easy thing of it; I never realized the responsibilities of my position until I got the first remittance. The American correspondent in Hawaii has much to do and still more to learn. The classes must be studied and the class of news selected to suit the people of the great Pacific Coast. If the people here are as generous to our friends from Japan in the matter of news as they have been to me they will have naught to complain of. They may get lots of information that is not supposed to be for publication but if they don't use it the chances are they will be scooped. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor conferred upon me and for bracing me up through this, my maiden effort. If you will allow me to retire to the other room before I break down, I will proceed to congratulate myself."

This ended the regular toasts but the guests wanted something from the "man from Maine" and Andrew Adams responded:

"I have hardly been among you long enough," said Mr. Adams "to get acquainted but I thank you just the same. I am not the first man from Maine to settle in Hawaii nor will I be the last. There will be another one here shortly. Mr. Sewall, and when you who do not know him get acquainted with him you will like him. Maine is a good way off from Hawaii and distance lends enchantment to the view; it is a good state to come from and a good state to emigrate from. Let me thank you gentlemen for your kindness and suggest more music."

Frequent calls for Mr. Whitney brought that gentleman to his feet but he declined on account of the lateness of the hour to say more than that the gentlemen of Japan had come here as war correspondents, but they would return imbued with the peaceful habits of the people of Hawaii, particularly the newspaper men.

B. Finney related his experience in preparing an address which he hoped to make on this occasion but when he had written it out he found his name was not on the literary program. Then he destroyed it only to reconsider it and rewrite it. When half through writing he got a tip that the Foreign office had a 20-inch "Pr. Authority" to give out so he left his work and went up to get it because that was about the only live news they ever give out in the Government. On reaching the office he found Mr. Hoogs had got there ahead. The blow knocked him speech-

less so the gentlemen would have to excuse him for not saying anything. At 12:15 a. m. the orchestra played the Japanese anthem followed by the Hawaiian Ponyup and the gathering dispersed. The following gentlemen were present:

Counsellor Akiyama, Y. Ishikawa, S. Suzuki, B. Seki, S. Furuya, N. Nishi as guests and Messrs. Atkinson, Whitcomb, Hoogs, Shingle, Travis, Farrington, Norrie, Vivas, Adams, Yaknam, Luke Chan, Monting, Mizuno, Takihashi, Shiozawa, Gallagher, Sato, Finney, Logan, Gear, Poepeo and Stacker.

Courtesy to Japanese.
Attorney General Smith, president of the Board of Health, together with Drs. C. B. Wood, F. R. Day and George Herbert, took the following Japanese on a visit to the various institutions under that department Saturday morning: Minister Resident Shimamura, Captain Kura-oka, Surgeon Koyano of the Naniwa, Commissioner Akiyama and others. The Insane Asylum was the first institution visited. Dr. Herbert left the party there, and the remainder went on to the Kalhi Receiving Station and other places. The Japanese expressed great satisfaction at the appearance of the various institutions. When Attorney General Smith and Dr. Wood were in Japan, the same courtesy was extended them by Japanese Government officials.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

HEALDS
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : : San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

Pictures!
Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.
Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.
Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate outrage, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 16, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Caut, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.
N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.
Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT.
15, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W. C.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Neuen and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Waltham Watch Club

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU
CAN SECURE A

14 Carat Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

WALTHAM

FULL-JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

FRANK J. KRUGER,

Practical Watchmaker

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

Waltham Watches Wholesale or Retail.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

No. 607 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Store Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts
Hollister & Co.
—AGENTS—

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50
Chemise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS GOODS We are retailers exclusively and the largest est dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1
7 yards for \$1
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.
WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A NEW SCHEDULE

Tariff Bill Reported to the Senate.

HAWAIIAN PROVISION DROPPED

The Same Old Argument Was Made.

Treaty One-sided—An Amendment May Provide for Hawaiian Sugar.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Tariff Bill was reported to the Senate today. The sugar schedule is as follows:

Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color; tank bottoms syrups, cane juice and beet juice, Melada, concentrated Melada, concrete and concentrated molasses tested by polariscope above 81 and not above 85 degrees, 70 cents per pound, and for additional degree shown by polariscope test, .02 cent per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion. Sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, and sugar that has gone through the process of refining, 1.15 cents per pound; and in addition thereto in all of the foregoing 35 per cent ad valorem. Sugar not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color; tank bottoms syrups, cane juice and beet juice, Melada, concentrated Melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by polariscope not more than 87 degrees, 75 per cent ad valorem. Molasses testing above 40 and not more than 55 degrees, 2 cents a gallon; molasses testing 55 degrees and not above 70 degrees, 8 cents a gallon. Machinery purchased abroad, imported and erected in any beet sugar factory and actually used in the production of sugar in the United States from the first day of July, 1897, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Maple sugar, pure or grape sugar, 1-1/2 cents per pound. Sugarcane in natural state or unmanufactured, 10 per cent ad valorem. Saccharine, 11 a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15 cents per pound or less, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

The provision emphasizing that nothing in the bill shall be regarded as abrogating the Hawaiian treaty is stricken out. This practically abrogates the treaty. This was done on the argument that all the United States gets in exchange for Pearl Harbor is a small amount of duties that will be collected on sugar, which is not regarded as a fair exchange.

The effect of the action of the Finance Committee of the Senate in throwing out the House provision in reference to Hawaiian reciprocity treaty has been a subject of some comment. One member of the committee said that it is the intention of the committee to deal with the matter hereafter. The effect of the bill as it stands, he said, would no doubt be to impose a duty on Hawaiian sugar. Some amendment to regulate this will be prepared, but just what form it will take has not been determined.

SHERMAN'S ATTITUDE.

Secretary Believed to Oppose Annexation.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Public men in Washington who are, and have been, deeply interested in the future of Hawaii, have about arrived at the conclusion that it will not become a part of the United States while this administration is in power. Notwithstanding the fact that a clause in the Republican national platform, adopted at the St. Louis Convention, substantially provided for the annexation of the Islands, and further that even after his induction into office, President McKinley led many to believe that he favored immediate action looking toward annexation, recent developments have led many to believe that unless Japan should in some way interfere with affairs in Hawaii, thereby jeopardizing American interests, nothing will be done by this administration to further the plans of the annexationists, either in this country or in Hawaii.

Just what has brought about a change of program on the part of the President is something of a mystery to all interested parties now in Washington. The idea is still prevalent that President McKinley, both before and after his inauguration, believed that it would be not only carrying out the instructions of the convention which nominated him, but would be to the best interests also of this country and Hawaii to have the Islands annexed to the United States.

The representatives of the Dole Government now at Washington, and there are many prominent ones here at this time, are unable to get any information whatever respecting annexation. They cannot even discover that the President and his advisers, if they have decided against annexation, favor the establishment of a protectorate. There is only one intimation regarding the President's change of mind in respect to annexation, and that Senator Sherman, for some reason best known to himself, is opposed not only to the annexation of the Islands, but also to a protectorate, and seems to prefer that the existing situation in Hawaii be continued. The reasons of the aged Secretary of State, in the event that this view of the case is correct, cannot be ascertained. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it was always believed that Mr. Sherman, at all times, favored vigorous policy on the part of this Government and was even partial to the proposition for the annexation of Cuba as well as Hawaii.

Recently, however, it has been a hard matter for anybody to follow Mr. Sherman, either in dealing with foreign affairs or anything else of importance to this country. Now that a man has been named as his assistant in the State Department who is considered an aggressive as well as judicious diplomat there is a possibility that President McKinley may again arrive at the conclusion that it would be proper for him to announce in a message to Congress at the beginning of the regular session that he favors, and believes that it would be for the best interests of this country, as well as Hawaii, the annexation of the Islands, and should he do this, it seems certain that his course would be supported by Congress.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

Treaty is Opposed But Has Many Supporters.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The feature of the new Tariff Bill, which is perhaps discussed more than any other is the proposed abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty with Hawaii, by which sugar from these Islands is brought into the United States free of duty in return for a similar privilege allowed for certain products and manufactured articles of this country. Both the supporters and opponents of this treaty have active friends at Washington City. One contingent asserts that the treaty is simply making a present of so many million dol-

lars a year to the Sugar Trust, while the other is equally as emphatic in asserting that its abrogation is desired by the Trust for the reason that it has secured control of the best sugar business of this country. Senator Nelson, who introduced the amendment to the Tariff Bill in the Senate for the abrogation of the treaty, declines to discuss the subject for publication in advance of the time when it will be debated on the floor. It is assumed, however, that he will take the ground that the United States is not receiving an equivalent for the free admission of sugar into this country from the Hawaiian Islands. Member of the Senate who is still on the fence so far as this feature of the Tariff Bill is concerned, has been making some investigations and has concluded that from a purely revenue standpoint the United States is getting the worst of this treaty.

The question is engaging the attention of financial and tariff experts and the members of the Senate are endeavoring to get all the facts obtainable upon the subject, so that it can be fully debated when it comes up in the Senate. Senator Nelson will urge his amendment, it is understood, simply upon the ground that the treaty causes a loss of revenue to the United States for which no proportionate benefit is received.

ANNEXATION RESOLUTION.

Was Not Presented But It Made Strong Provisions.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—As Dingley was about to move to adjourn the House today King, Democrat, Utah, brought in a resolution which he might ask for immediate consideration of a resolution which he was waving in his hand. "What is the resolution?" Dingley inquired. "For the annexation of Hawaii," was the reply, whereat the House broke into a shout of laughter and immediately, at 2:50 p. m., adjourned until Monday, shutting off a resolution which authorized the territory to be received into the United States whenever ceded by Hawaii. Congress is given authority to make laws for the Islands. It is specially declared the Chinese shall not be admitted to the Islands, nor those there admitted to the United States.

SEATTLE IS ACTIVE.

Chamber of Commerce Will Consider Hawaiian Affairs.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 6.—There will be a meeting of the Committee on State and National Affairs of the Chamber of

Commerce at 3:30 tomorrow to dispose of a number of things of interest referred to it yesterday at the regular Chamber meeting. Among these subjects are the Chinese Consulate for Seattle, Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii, which special reference to its relations to the best sugar industry; Tea Inspector for the Pacific Coast and annexation of Hawaii. The committee consists of Messrs. Furth, Collett, Meen, Preston and Ames, with the special Advisory Committee, Messrs. Webb and Brookes. There was not much outside of reference to these affairs done at yesterday's meeting.

Greeks Hold Pharsala.

LONDON, May 6.—The Athens correspondent of The Standard, under date of Wednesday, says:

"There is great rejoicing over the receipt of official telegrams from Pharsala, saying that the Turks have been repulsed and that the Greeks hold their positions after three battles. The dispatch says that since Constantine and Prince Nicholas fought courageously in the front rank, risking their lives a hundred times, and that they had an ovation from the whole army when the fighting was over."

Admiral Meade Dead.

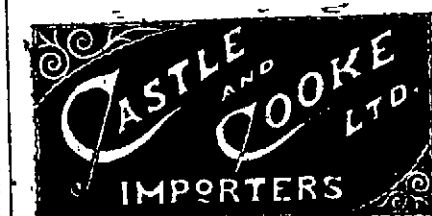
WASHINGTON, May 4.—Admiral Meade, retired, U. S. N., who has been ill for three weeks, died today at Dr. Johnson's private sanitarium. Admiral Meade was taken sick with the grip, which was afterwards aggravated to appendicitis. An operation was performed. He failed to rally.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I."



Vapo-Cresolene
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.



We take pride in showing our fine line of Ranges and Cook Stoves.

Every Range or Stove Warranted

Castle and Cooke Ltd. Importers

They are the World's BEST. Call and satisfy yourselves....

Castle and Cooke Ltd. Importers

Household Supply Department!

PERKINS In Washington is trying to throw light on the Hawaiian Treaty; In Hawaii is throwing water on good rich soil, and not half trying. Read this:—

HONOLULU, MAUI, April 29, 1897.
Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 12th inst., together with the 10-foot Perkins Wind Mill and 40-foot tower, all came to hand safely. I have the wind mill erected and it works like a charm. I have three makes of wind mills on the ranch and the Perkins gives me less trouble than any of the others. There is no doubt of its being a first-class mill. Very truly yours,
(Signed) R. C. SEARLE, Manager.

As this is the third Perkins Mill Mr. Searle has had from us for his ranch, and as he has tried three other makes before getting ours, the conclusion to be arrived at from above is that Perkins is all right on the Hawaiian Islands.

E. O. HALL & SON, PERKINS WINDMILLS.

Attention, Amateur Photographers!

\$2,853
TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 130 PRIZES.

The Eastman Kodak Company have decided to award the above prizes to amateur photographers, for the best Pictures and Lantern Slides made from their Transparent Film.

TRY
All Kodakers are entitled to compete for the prizes. The Pictures will be exhibited and the competition will be decided in London.

YOUR LUCK

All persons desirous of entering the competition must have specimens at Rochester, N. Y., before September 1, 1897.

LUCK

For further information call on us, and we shall be pleased to serve you.

Hollister Drug Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR Eastman Kodak Company.

MONEY

makes the mare go, is a well known saying. We have something that will make the sorriest old nag ever hitched to a wagon go at a regular racing gait and for very little money at that. Our Carriage Whips can be had in almost any quality and price, from \$1 to \$3.50. We have still a good stock of Cart and Buggy Harness to suit the purse of anybodys we sell a first-class harness; for \$16 and then "there are others" better in quality, at \$25, \$30 and \$35.

Young men like to take their best girl out for a drive, and the beautiful moonlight nights we are just now enjoying, invite amorous swains to go a mooning with their lady loves.

We have a dandy looking Dog Cart that is just the thing for a drive around the park; it is easy riding, comfortable, with plenty of room for two. It is the only one of its kind in Honolulu, and as we are not in the carriage business, we do not intend to get any more, so you do not run the risk of having the same style as everybody else. Will be sold very cheap.

By the last Australia we received a lot of Brass Stirrups, light and neat looking, and besides carry a full assortment of Carriage Sponges, Chamois Skins, Lap Robes, Bits, Buckles, etc., etc.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE
PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter). As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale

THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO. Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:
HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.

AMERICANS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

The discussion of the manner in which American school histories deal with the British in the war of the Revolution has led to an investigation of how the English histories treat American heroes and the notable events in which they figured. For fair unimpassioned treatment the English histories certainly have an advantage over the American.

The United States Bureau of Education has taken the matter in hand and its findings may be taken as an honest review. A circular recently issued contains the statement that the examination of thirty-four English text books now in use revealed not "the slightest unkind reference to the United States in any one of them." A reader, called "The Story of England," speaks of the troubles with American colonies as beginning in 1765. "The thirteen colonies said they had no members to represent them in Parliament, and that, as British subjects may not be taxed without their own consent, they ought not to pay taxes to the British government at home." Col. George Washington, spoken of as the leader of the rebel forces, is credited with having gained undying fame "by his cool courage, firmness, and skill throughout the war." Still another author of an historical reader says that Washington did not want to fight against the King, "but he loved freedom, and he thought the King was treating the colonists unjustly."

"Modern England" pays the highest tribute to Washington. To him is credited the success of the colonists. He is described as "the type of an English gentleman: a man without eloquence and of great modesty; but having great administrative powers, moderation and self control." The same book gives King George III few recommendations. It says: "The chief causes of the long and disastrous conflict are to be sought in the high notions of prerogative held by George III., his infatuated and stubborn self will, and in the equally absurd self conceit of his English subjects."

Thus it will be seen that the British historians are directing the minds of the young people of England to consider the American revolutionists as honorable men who exercised the right, accorded every British subject, to fight for freedom from oppression.

THE AMERICAN BOSS.

The American political boss has furnished a topic for the pens of many reformers, but by no writer of recent years has that individual been handled more honestly than by Mr. Ford in his novel "The Hon. Peter Stirling." The author evidently puts his own ideas into the mouth of his leading character, who, while a reformer, is also a political boss. It is plainly brought out that the boss, if not a necessity, is a valuable adjunct to the political life of the United States provided he exercises his influence in the proper direction. The only reason why the bosses are men of bad reputation is because the good, high minded, and intellectual people hold to the idea that political machinery is coarse and vulgar and to study the people by mingling with them is quite beneath their dignity.

The condemnation should be rights fall upon the highly intellectual individuals who lay back on their soft cushions of self conceit the greater portion of the time, but when election time approaches

have a foolish idea that the majority of the people must listen to their demands and vote for the educated orators whom they consider the proper individuals to uphold the dignity of the nation. While the intellectual beings are asleep the boss is putting himself in touch with all classes and conditions of men. He is figuring upon the average man who will fit the occasion when the political battle begins. The boss knows that water cannot rise above its own level and so long as every man has a vote the average man, not the intellectual luminary, is the one who will win the victory. Every man has a right to his own opinion and the laborer is as honest as the millionaire. The former will not be driven, but he can be led. The boss puts himself in a position to lead.

The boss will go into the saloon or the slums to study the character of the men there with whom he must deal. The highly moral and intellectual man would consider himself forever disgraced by mingling with such people. He leaves the people whose suffrage he hopes to gain to wallow in ignorance for eleven months out of twelve and then thinks that he can educate them up to his ideals in the one month when he takes an interest in the outcome of an election.

Although the boss is spoken of as one who sways men as he pleases, there is no man in politics more dependent upon the people. If the work he accomplishes is not up to the beautiful ideals of would-be moulders of legislation, it is because the boss appreciates that small gains are better than none; he knows that he cannot go beyond a certain limit; he remembers that one progressive step is better than none which would be the result if the intellectual giants were left to manage the campaign. The boss knows what he has to deal with. Others go it blind. Organization in politics is a necessity. The man who thinks he can shoot off on broad independent tangents, force common place men into line by calling them ignorant, and eschew the men who "pander" to public sentiment will find himself sadly left in a country governed by and for the people.

Theorizers and flash light reformers are all right. They have their place in this world. But the men who win and really accomplish something are those who keep constantly at it, who keep in close touch with the people and do not attempt to shoot over the head of the average man.

TARIFF AND HAWAII.

Hawaii has a good fighting chance sums up the prospects of our commercial relations as affected by legislation in the United States Congress. The failure of the Finance Committee to report favorably upon the admission of Hawaiian sugars free of duty is by no means reassuring, but we see no occasion for Hawaii to throw up its hands and admit defeat at this point in the game.

The action of the Finance Committee seems to be one of those unexplainable events that often happen in legislative bodies. The absence of the usual exception of Hawaiian sugars in the tariff bill when introduced in the Senate came as a surprise to Senators and Congressmen. When the men on the ground are puzzled it is useless for the people at this end of the line to attempt to solve the problem. We know the committee left Hawaii out in the cold. We must accept the fact and look forward to the possibilities of success or failure as the tariff progresses through the legislative mill. The Hawaiian clause now has two chances for life: in the Senate and in the Conference Committee made up of members from the Senate and House to which the bill will undoubtedly be referred

when the Senate has completed its work.

It is practically a foregone conclusion that the tariff debate in the Senate will be of an entirely different nature from that in the House. Every item of the bill will be subjected to searching discussion. The rules of the Senate and the questionable Republican majority will not allow arbitrary action in shutting off debate. With the gold Democrats, silver Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists to deal with the Republican Senators have a wild team to handle. Concessions will have to be made to carry the bill through. This is where Hawaii good chances for success come in. This country has a number of friends in the Senate who have given notice that they will oppose the tariff measure from first to last unless the Hawaiian clause is inserted in the sugar schedule. These friends are strong enough numerically to block the bill for months and possibly secure its defeat unless their demands are heeded. We doubt whether the feeling against Hawaii is such that even the most rabid abrogationists will hold out when the whole measure is threatened.

At the present time the narrow Republican majority seems to be an element of strength for Hawaii. Of one thing we may be sure, there will be an immense amount of shifting and shuffling due to the demands from representatives of varying interests. The completion of the tariff bill is already decidedly changed from the original Dingley measure and under the fire of Senatorial discussion still more changes may be expected. It is next to impossible to predict what a day may bring forth, but Hawaii's cause is by no means lost. As the danger increases our friends are rallying.

A POLITICAL LESSON.

Whatever the final outcome of Hawaii's interests in the United States tariff bill, the episode ought to teach our local leaders a never-to-be-forgotten lesson in practical politics. They must not make the mistake that the opposition brought to bear by the beet sugar men is the result of work done during the few months since the election of President McKinley; they must not think that the large influence these men are able to bring to bear is the result of the inspiration of the moment. To our certain knowledge the beet sugar men were organizing their forces as early as 1892. Agricultural publications have not lost an opportunity to instruct the farmers, and public speakers have not been idle at agricultural conventions of one kind or another. In fact the work has been done so well that it was a comparatively easy matter to marshal the forces when the elections went the right way.

All the time these people have been quietly carrying on their campaign Hawaii has been asleep. It has depended on one or two men stationed at Washington to look after the diplomatic relations and keep in touch with what was going on in the outside political circles likely to affect this country's commerce. Such a task is a mental and physical impossibility for two men. The result has been that Hawaii now awakes to disagreeable realities seldom dreamed of and never anticipated. Friends in Congress were depended upon to do what diplomatic representatives could not do. Our leaders evidently forgot that friends in Congress always hold their ears to the telephone lines of public sentiment. That is where they get their orders.

Now our people find their special representatives must combat in a few weeks the influence of a public sentiment of several years' growth. In a few weeks they must trace out the lines to find the underlying power that determines this or that man's vote. The lines invariably

lead back to the State or district which the Senator or Congressman represents. We find we have to begin work at the wrong end of the line. We seek to accomplish in a day what others have been hammering at for months. Of course the merits of our cause counts for a great deal, but we would have found ourselves in much better condition than we are today, if a little more of practical politics had characterized the action of the community.

Japanese papers received by the Belgic indicate that as more is learned of the Hawaiian affair, Japan's opinions are clothed in less lurid hues. Not that we infer the Japanese are inclined to withdraw from their assertion of treaty rights, but they have learned that peace and quiet reigns in Hawaii and there is no occasion to be fearful of any forcible demonstration. For a country in which sanguinary outbreaks are the exception rather than the rule, Hawaii gets more credit for being in constant turmoil than any place on the face of the globe. Newspapers in Japan and the United States occasionally give their readers flash light views of Hawaii and after the first lurid glow our affairs are left in darkness; the reports are found to be without foundation, dispatches are condensed to a few lines and outsiders hear nothing more of us till the next flash appears. This is unfortunate since it causes disgust among the people we want to bring here and attracts adventurous spirits. The present agitation will doubtless fire many Japanese hearts with an unquenchable desire to come to Hawaii. They have already heard of the wealth of the country, and now they hear that their share in the distribution of coin paid for labor is to be refused. The Japanese laborer cannot be placed above the plane of the Irishman who wanted his money if the bank didn't have it. If they are shut out of the country, they naturally draw the conclusion there is something here they ought to make a fight for.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of a Massachusetts city has brought itself into prominence by protesting against whist playing for prizes. They denounce this practise of society as gambling. It is indeed remarkable how many good people forget the motto, "Live and let live." If there are any men or women in this world who cannot play whist for prizes, without feeling that they are robbing a neighbor, by all means let them stop. They should at the same time remember that every member of the human race is not built on a stereotyped plan. There is plenty of good to be done in this world without descending to pettifoggery. It would be quite as sensible for these good women to protest against eating pie at night because they had found such practise was conducive to nightmares.

The banquet given by the newspapermen Saturday evening was in many respects the most remarkable gathering ever held in this country. To the visiting correspondents, it was a most acceptable recognition of the progressive, wide awake spirit of the press of New Japan. Considered locally, it gave the lie to the old fashioned idea of long standing in this community, that simply because the men, connected with different newspapers, grind out different opinions to suit varying social, political or factional interests they must necessarily be mortal enemies. Newspapermen appreciate courtesy.

The New York Nation speaks of Minister Sewall as "a shifty character." Coming from a good hangwump paper this is indeed funny. The Nation numbers among its national heroes numerous individuals who broke through

party lines and secured the defeat of James G. Blaine, the greatest American statesman of recent years. The Nation's statement is simply an illustration of the lack of honesty among so-called independent journals. It makes all the difference in the world which way a man shifts, whether he is put down as "shifty" or as a noble character who places principle above the dictates of a party leader.

As financiers, the Populist members of the last Kansas legislature are now being put down as most remarkable. One member who had a \$2000 mortgage on his place went home immediately after the session closed and cleaned up all his debts. Others who went to the legislature to make a fight against capital, returned home with plenty of money, yet they received from the State only \$3 a day for fifty days and paid their own expenses. Legislators of Kansas ought not to be anxious for free silver when they can stretch \$150 to pay off \$2000 debts.

The news that the arbitration treaty stands a chance of favorable consideration in the near future with well merited satisfaction both will be received by Americans and citizens of Great Britain. It is not likely that the treaty will be accepted as originally drawn, but a short step is better than none. The prospects are that "somewhat battered but still in the ring" will apply to the document when returned to the President of the United States.

If the tariff is reported direct to the Senate, as is intimated by advices received yesterday, it is probable that the reciprocity clause dealing with Hawaiian sugars will not be disturbed. If that clause can be successfully forced past the committee, it reasonable to predict that enough votes can be obtained in the Senate to carry the whole bill through without any serious amendments.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

The fact, then, that the Japanese have been pouring into the Hawaiian Islands at the rate, oftentimes, of 1,500 per week, and that they bid fair to swamp the other factors of population, need not worry our cynical Government. We have practically repudiated all claims on the country, magnificent an acquisition as it would be, and easily united to the continent under the bonds of a common loyalty. It would be alike undignified and illogical for us to play the dog in the manger, since we have refused the outstretched hands of the Macedonians to St. Paul, "Come and help us." Japan, keenly imitative of the West in its ambition and arts, naturally shares that new passion of colonial propaganda which is a dominating sentiment of the modern European nations. The Empire of the Rising Sun is already overpopulated and needs expansion. The acquisition of the Hawaiian Eden by such crafty, yet perfectly legitimate means as have been foreshadowed would be a stroke of diplomacy highly creditable to the saffron-hued Yankees of the East. We can't wish them godspeed, but we can at least adjure our own people to take the bolus which they have brayed and mixed in their own mortar without a wry face, if it should become needful.—Journal, New York.

The Japanese and Chinese form the chief stumbling block because they are numerous enough to be troublesome, and it is not so certain that the present prosperity of the islands would continue if they were, as Mr. Foster suggests, driven out. They are adapted to the climate and to the labor of the sugar plantations. This country is opposed to that class of labor, and already there is a dissatisfaction expressed by Americans at the advantages given to Hawaiian sugar planters, using that cheap labor, to the detriment of our own sugar production.

It is certain that we have had, in the acquisition of other territory, no such obstacles to overcome as those presented in the social conditions of the islands.—Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.

It appears that the Japanese and Chinese population is mostly male. Here is an argument for female suffrage. If our immigration laws were applied the inpouring of Asiatics would be checked. Perhaps this is one of the considerations which have caused the Japanese to order their warships to Honolulu. Surely, the United States will never consent to see the islands become a part of the Japanese Empire.—Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago.

Dr. Jameson is about to leave England for the Dark Continent to take charge of the administration of that portion of the Chartered Company's territory which lies between Lake Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika. It is declared that he will devote himself to the completion of the transcontinental telegraph line, which is to connect Cape Town with Cairo.

THERE IS STILL HOPE.

Congress May Pass an Enabling Act for Hawaii.

"I do not think it is time yet for the people of Honolulu to be seared over treaty matters," said a Honolulu merchant yesterday. "Because the Finance Committee of the Senate says that our sugar shall be taxed a cent and a half a pound is no reason for believing it will be."

"When the tariff bill gets into the Senate for final debate it may pass as the committee recommends, but I believe Hawaii has friends enough to get an enabling act passed that will put us back into the same position as we now hold. On the other hand, suppose our sugar is taxed a cent and a half a pound, the price in the States is bound to increase, say, a cent a pound. Our planters will get the benefit of this, and the difference, really, will be about \$10 per ton for all the sugar exported."

"I am sorry that Mr. Thurston believes it is necessary to talk as he does to the newspaper men and politicians in Washington. In his arguments on annexation and the tariff he made an implied threat that if the United States did not want to annex Hawaii some other Government might. So long as the United States has made the statement that no other Government shall annex the Islands, Mr. Thurston's remarks will not have much weight. Now, I see that he has been telling them over there that the abrogation of the sugar clause in the tariff means that the business firms will go to smash. This is mere child's talk; if the United States Congress does not think enough of Hawaii to give the people the rights granted under the reciprocity treaty, what does it care about the result, which Thurston says may follow the abrogation?"

"The young Demosthenes, unintentionally, I hope, is doing his best to make the merchants in the United States question the financial standing of the merchants of Honolulu, and no good can come of it. It will not affect us particularly, because nearly all of our goods are bought for cash, but I do not know when I may want to ask for an accommodation."

"If Mr. Thurston will allow his thoughts to revert to the period during which the McKinley bill was in force, he will not discover a long list of failures among the white merchants of Hawaii. The country was then in practically the same position we will be if the treaty is abrogated. My sales fell off about 40 per cent, but I continued business in the same old stand, and we got along with necessities and let the luxuries go. If we can get no favors from the United States, let us look to some other portion of the globe. Our salvation depends upon the success of the sugar interests, and every one in the community should strive to assist that which keeps us all a-going. The plantations help every store-keeper on the Islands, but because Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Irwin or a half dozen others make more money in their business than we do in ours, is no reason why we should wish ill luck to strike them."

U. S. S. Adams in Hilo.

The Kinau brought news Saturday morning that the U. S. S. Adams arrived in Hilo Monday. She is supposed to leave for this port today. Following is a list of her officers:

Commander—W. C. Gibson.
Lieutenant—W. R. Harris.
Lieutenant—F. A. Wilner.
Lieutenant—J. H. Lee Holcombe.
Lieutenant—C. S. Stanworth.
P. A. Engineer—G. W. McElroy.
Paymaster—Francis J. Semmes.
P. A. Surgeon—L. H. Stone.
Ensign—F. H. Brown.
Ensign—C. England.
Paymaster's Clerk—W. D. Ballard.

A NAVAL MARRIAGE.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 8.—Charles C. Marsh, an aid to Rear Admiral Seward, and Miss Charlotte Evans, daughter of Commodore Evans, were married in the port chapel at Fortress Monroe this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Many distinguished officers of the Army and Navy were present.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery

Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.

"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HOMERGAUSEN, Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

ENTERTAIN NAVY

Hilo Enjoys Short Call From Uncle Sam's Navy.

SHIP INDIANA AWAY AT LAST

Preparations for Jubilee Celebration.

Street Widening Causes Devastation Among Old Land Marks. Touch of Earthquakes.

HILLO, Hawaii, May 13.—The U. S. S. Adams, commanded by Captain W. C. Gibson, dropped anchor in Hilo Bay Monday morning, the 10th instant, having been out one month from Magdalena Bay, on the Southern Coast of California. She is serving as a training ship these days, her crew being made up almost entirely of young cadets from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The boys have been given shore liberty this week and are enjoying expeditions to points of interest in the vicinity. Some of the ladies of Hilo are arranging to give a dance at Spreckels' Hall this evening complimentary to the officers of the Adams. Lieutenant Holcombe visited Hilo some years ago when aboard the Thetis, and is renewing some of his former acquaintances. A number of the officers have been to the volcano during the week. The ship goes to Honolulu next week.

The American ship Indiana, Colley master, after many vicissitudes, got out of port Monday morning, having left four of her crew here—three deserters and one sailor suspected of having scuttled the ship. Captain Colley shipped four Japanese to fill the places of the deserters. The deserters appeared in town about the time the Indiana set sails, and it is more than likely that they will be shipped to America on one of the ships now in port, the Henry Villard, Patten master, bound for New York, and the Hawaiian bark Santiago, Johnson master, loading for San Francisco.

The fourth man is still in calaboose and has a \$10,000 damage suit pending in which he names Captain Colley, Sheriff Andrews and Consular Agent Furneaux as defendants, claiming false and malicious imprisonment. F. M. Wakefield has been retained as attorney for the sailor.

A fifth sailor jumped overboard one fine morning and swam ashore, a distance of two miles, but was caught by an officer of police and soon returned to the ship.

People interested in watching a bit of queer and unusual engineering have had an opportunity of gazing astoundingly at the work in progress on the private grounds of A. B. Loebenstein. That gentleman, with the assistance of J. R. Wilson with a gang of half a dozen stalwart native boys, has undertaken to transplant his row of handsome royal palms which must be all of twelve or fifteen years old. There are six of them—monstrous palms too—and before this day is over the sixth will probably be found in its new setting. In each case the soil was left around the stump a foot or more, and at a depth of about four feet below the surface the fibrous rootlets were cut through with a wire cable worked by the engine. When all was ready the engine hauled the stately palm along the trench which led up to the spot where the palm is expected to transplant itself, a distance of ten or twelve feet from its last resting place, and just inside the new street line.

The Reed Place is a scene of devastation this week. Coconut trees, ponciana regia and calash trees that have formed a most attractive frontage to the place for the past twenty-five years have gone before the woodman's axe to allow for widening the street.

Another meeting of committees, selected to arrange for the Victorian celebration, was held this week and announced their program for the day. It will consist of a salute at sunrise, a yacht race in the forenoon, a noonday lunch, afternoon sports, addresses, etc., and a ball in the evening. Sub-committees have been appointed as follows:

Religious services: J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy. Salutes: S. H. Webb, A. C. Steele. Sports: F. M. Wakefield, Dr. H. B. Elliott, P. McRae.

Refreshments: C. C. Kennedy, J. A. Scott, C. H. Fairer, J. H. Bole, Dr. Elliott.

Ball: R. T. Forest, Jas. Gibb. Music: F. M. Wakefield, A. C. Steele. Address: F. M. Wakefield, A. M. Wilson, Dr. Elliott.

Finance: J. T. Motr, Jas. Gibb, Mr. Haley, Geo. Ross, Collin McLennan, J. R. Wilson, W. G. Walker, H. C. Austin, C. E. Richardson, W. Hambly, C. H. Fairer, A. B. Sutton, Robt. Rycroft, J. Gondie and W. Rickard.

The Hilo Yacht Club met Friday evening last to accept in the name of the club the handsome silver trophy cup presented by Capt. Wm. Matson of San Francisco.

John Kane, the genial coffee expert, gave a birthday party at the hotel Monday evening of last week to a dozen of his male friends. Such a jolly good time was had that the party failed to dissemble until the wee sma' hours of the morning.

The Monday evening Whist Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards, where an earnest contest for high scores kept the players busy during the eighteen allotted games. Refreshments were served and the club disbanded to meet next time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Turner.

The Christian Endeavor Society held a social at the home of Miss Byer where an interesting program was

well carried out and light refreshments were passed. A slight earthquake about nine o'clock last Thursday evening, the 6th, shook things a little. It lasted long but was very mild.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Sisson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sisson and niece of Mrs. C. H. Furneaux, to Mr. Wm. G. Thum of Honolulu, is announced. Both are popularly known in Hilo and are receiving the hearty congratulations of their host of friends.

Rehearsals are occupying the time of musical ones who are preparing for the organ recital to be given as soon as the new pipe organ is in place and tune in the handsome new Foreign Church.

Dr. W. L. Moore, Government physician for Hilo, vaccinated about 150 children, pupils of Union School, this week.

A large number of the pupils had been previously inoculated and only a very few opposed taking the precaution against smallpox.

The circus company after having given several shows during the past two weeks, will leave on the Kinaiu today for Honolulu. During their stay they raffled off one of their horses, C. E. Richardson being the lucky winner of the animal.

Mrs. Mrs. Marshall of Maui is a guest of Mrs. Lorrin Andrews.

Mrs. Omstead and family arrived by Kinaiu and with Mr. Omstead are living at the hotel.

Mrs. A. F. Linder of Onomea, after several months' absence on Kauai returned this week.

Mrs. W. W. Goodale and Miss Katharine Goodale are expected to arrive in Hilo next month. They have been absent in the Eastern States for some months.

Miss Hattie Coan contemplates a trip to the Coast in the near future. Cyril O. Smith expects to leave for England about the time school closes.

The following program has been prepared for the last quarterly meeting of teachers of Hilo district, to take place May 21st, at Union School:

Roll Call.
Tonic Sol-Fa C. O. Smith
Object Lesson Mrs. Richards
Reading—What it is, and how to get it Agnes E. Hill
Apperception Mrs. Townsend
Improvement of School Grounds under Difficulties Lilioe Hapai
Mechanical and Associated Memory W. H. Smith
Discussion—"The School Museum" Mrs. McStay, Miss Deyo, Miss McCord, Miss Lyman, Dr. Wetmore
Question Box.

The bark Santiago will take as passengers Mrs. H. C. Austin, five children and nurse, Mrs. Colin McLennan and daughter Marguerite, Dr. L. F. Thompson. The Annie Johnson is the next vessel due, having left San Francisco about the 1st.

Lovely weather now.

SCHEDULE E.

Some of the Clauses Laid Aside for the Present.

The result of the interview with the Cabinet last week regarding Schedule E will be found in the following letter received by Messrs. Swanzy, P. C. Jones, J. F. Hackfeld and W. G. Irwin on Saturday morning:

"Gentlemen: Referring to your conversation of May 10, wherein you protested on behalf of the merchants of Honolulu against filling out Schedule E presented with the return of the assessment of taxes by the tax assessor, I have now to say that the matter has had the consideration of the Executive Council, and in view of the difficulty of applying the provisions of the new tax law, and being desirous in all cases of doubt to give the benefit to the taxpayers, it was decided that for the present year Schedule E should be withdrawn where it has been sent to persons who are conducting purely mercantile concerns, so far as the first three questions are concerned. I understand there is no objection to the remainder of the schedule.

"This, however, is not to be taken as establishing a precedent, but simply as a ruling which affects the present assessment alone.

"Very truly yours,
"H. E. COOPER,
"Minister of Finance ad Interim."

U. S. S. Oregon Coming.

George Otterson returned on the Miowera last night after several months spent in the States. He reports having seen men of the U. S. S. Oregon in Seattle who gave him information to the effect that that man-of-war would be in Honolulu soon. Mr. Otterson was in Seattle on May 6th, and says that the Oregon had just then been taken off the ways. The injuries were not as bad as reported. She was to have left at an early date for Astoria and was to have left that place for Honolulu.

BEEF SUGAR.

The beet sugar industry in California will receive a decided impetus if the project of increasing the tariff on raw sugar is carried out, unless the business of growing sugar cane on the Hawaiian Islands is unduly stimulated by the decided advantages which the planters will enjoy under the reciprocity treaty. It is not impossible that conditions may arise, if the reciprocity treaty is kept alive, which would make beet sugar production in this State precarious. The islands now produce an amount of sugar vastly in excess of the requirements of the Pacific Coast, and it would be no difficult matter to control the output and use it in such a fashion that the beet sugar growers of California might find it hard to compete. Apprehensions of this kind may be groundless, but the California delegation in Congress should not fail to look into the matter and bring it to the attention of their associates who profess a desire to see the beet sugar industry encouraged.—San Francisco Chronicle.

'TIS DESERT LIKE

Kula District One Gigantic Cinder.

AND CORN REFUSES TO GROW

Officers of Maui Racing Association.

Makawao Literary Meets—Makena 'Kula Road Nearly Finished. Mysterious Schooner.

MAUI, May 15.—The Sahara-like dryness of Kula is something frightful. The whole section of country is one gigantic cinder. "Not a shower since December," said Frank Correa, a prominent Portuguese resident. The corn, planted last February, still remains in Mother Earth; the seed has not even sprouted. People are packing up their household effects and departing daily for Waikuku and other plantations, where water is plentiful.

People who still remain are importing water either from Alelele gulch, Makawao or from Pōlipo, a spring in the Kula mountains, or from Sprecklesville ditch. Thousands of cattle and horses, trains of donkeys, loaded with cans, and ox-carts, laden with barrels, make daily pilgrimages to Alelele, though even there the water is getting very low.

Portuguese citizens are talking of petitioning the next Legislature for \$10,000 or \$12,000 to pipe the water from Pōlipo down into Kula. There's a steady flow of 1½ inches there even during this unusual drouth.

A carriage road round the mountain to Lahaina from Waikuku is completed as far as McGregor's landing. In six months or thereabouts it is expected that carriages may make the journey from Waikuku to Lahaina most easily.

At a recent annual meeting of the Maui Racing Association the following officers were elected or re-elected: W. H. Cornwell, president; W. H. C. Campbell, vice president; A. N. Keopokal, secretary; D. L. Meyer, treasurer, and W. T. Robinson, M. T. Lyons and M. G. McLane, Executive Committee. A program of 10 races, for the Fourth of July, was arranged—two trotting and eight running events—for which the sum of \$350 is to be distributed in prizes.

Lim Cheon, the bad-man-with-a-knife from Waialua, Kula, will be brought before Judge Peter Noa next Tuesday, the 18th.

J. Kalino is to be installed as a minister of the gospel at Kuan Native Church tomorrow, the 16th.

The May meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Shaw of Paia. The amusing entertainment consisted of readings, recitations, a dialogue, in which a Japanese pug played the principal role, and an orchestra, which caused much laughter by its beautiful discords.

The Makena-Kula road is well-nigh completed. The grade is gradual, and it is in every way an improvement over the old thoroughfare. Kula homesteaders should be especially grateful for a public way, by use of which their corn, potatoes and pigs can be so easily and quickly shipped to Honolulu.

John E. Bush of Honolulu paid a business visit to Waikuku and Kula during the week. He was on his way back from Kona, where he acted as an interpreter of the Circuit Court.

Wednesday afternoon (the 12th) a mysterious schooner was seen sailing close in along the Kula coast.

Last week (Tuesday) occurred the funeral of Mrs. Peter Genet of Makawao. Dr. Beckwith of Paia officiated.

David Morton is building a new residence on a lot of land makai of Kamaole, Kula.

Apo Ahe, a full-blooded Chinese, applied to the Maui Board of Registration to be listed as a voter. He was refused, because he was delinquent in paying a tax on a brake. Apo was born in Haiku and can read and write.

The Maui Board of Registration will hold meetings during the next two weeks in Lahaina and on Molokai.

The schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen master, departed on the 14th for San Francisco with a cargo of Haiku and Paia sugar.

The British ship Dalcarnie will probably depart for New York, via Cape Horn, next Wednesday. She will take a large cargo of Maui sugar.

Weather: A nice shower in Waikuku and Makawao this morning, but nothing worthy of mention in Kula.

Quarantine Matters.

All the Japanese who arrived on the last Japanese tramp steamer, with the exception of those rejected, were released from quarantine Saturday.

Among the number who were victims of smallpox, is one who is a free laborer.

Of the immigrants who arrived by the Belgic on May 14th, 312 Chinese are free laborers and the 110 Japanese contract laborers.

Of the Chinese, 192 are in possession of embarkation permits and 119 of return permits, passports, naturalization papers, etc.

According to the newspapers an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped that he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and... Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3 5-16c.

Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Day left for the Orient on the Doric yesterday.

A 75c. bottle Arnold's Ink for 37c. Wall, Nichols Co. during clearance sale.

Princess Katulani will be back with her father, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, in the early part of October.

The Cleghorn premises, at Waikiki have been leased temporarily to British Commissioner Hawes.

Mrs. Herbert Austin of Hilo and her five children, have gone to the States for a six weeks' visit.

See advertisement of Hollister Drug Company for prizes to be given to amateur photographers.

A new stock of American and Hawaiian flags in bunting, silk and cotton, all sizes, for sale at the I. X. L.

T. W. Hobron writes to his house here that he will postpone his trip East and return to Honolulu on June 15th.

Mrs. Kila Nahaolelua, who has been in the States with ex-Queen Liliuokalani, returned on the Doric yesterday.

Mr. John D. Spreckels, ex-Senator Felton and friends are in Washington, and are opposing annexation and reciprocity.

Invitations have been received from Captain Kuro-oka to an 'at home' on the Naniwa on Wednesday evening, from 8 to 11.

C. L. Wight left for San Francisco on the Belgic yesterday to arrange for the building of the new steamer for the Wilder Steamship Company.

The Naval battalion will come ashore at 8 o'clock this morning and march to Kamehameha school where they will be drilled before the students.

The bark Edward May will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about July 15th. For further particulars, address Messrs. Chas. Brewer & Co.

Superintendent of Public Works W. E. Rowell will leave for Hilo on the Kinaiu this morning to attend to business in connection with his department.

Lieutenant Elliott of the Philadelphia entertained Thomas Brown, the San Francisco banker, and the ladies of his party at dinner on board the cruiser last night.

Charles D. Wilson, formerly of Honolulu is playing a drum in a theater in Seattle, and his wife is selling tickets in the box office. They reside with Wilson's mother.

An invitation to take part in the Decoration Day parade was sent by the G. A. R. to Admiral Beardslee, commanding the Pacific Squadron, yesterday morning.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, had a social interview with President and Mrs. McKinley on Monday, the 8th. Politics were not discussed.

C. B. Maile, who was a noble under Kalakaua in 1892, was arrested last night for selling opium. Two tins were found and Maile was caught dead to rights. Detective Kaapa and others made the arrest.

The Executive Committee of the Hawaiian Amusement Company sent a proposition to Nat C. Goodwin by the Belgic Friday. The company offers him a guarantee of \$2,500 on a two-weeks' engagement.

As was stated in Friday morning's Advertiser, Deputy Attorney General Dole and Deputy Marshal Hitchcock left for Molokai on the Mauna Loa to review the evidence in the murder case, in which Noah and other natives were concerned.

Miss Ivy Richardson, of Hilo, who was a student in Punahou a couple of years ago, and who went to the States to perfect her education, will return to the Islands about the middle of June. After a vacation with her people in the



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Rainy City, she will return to the States for a year, to finish her course.

Wilson & Whitehouse have been awarded the contract for building the Pali road. B. F. Dillingham is the bondsman. Work will begin at once.

As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used, the Pacific Hardware Co. is advertising the "Howe" scale, which they claim is the best in the market.

Mr. Hastings, secretary of the Hawaiian Legation, has received his credentials, and attended, on the 5th, the convention of the International Postal Union. In accordance with French usage, all the members appeared in evening dress at 11 a. m.

It is understood that Julius Palmer's trip to San Francisco was to prevent newspapermen from interviewing Mrs. Nahaolelua. It was rumored around town last night that Julius will be an uncrowned king on July 1st and that the July 4th celebration will be indefinitely postponed.

Ah Hing, who was arrested Saturday night, on the charge of deserting contract service in the Hutchinson Sugar Company at Naalehu. After he had been away several weeks, the company heard he was in Waikuku. A luna was sent after him, but found that he had come to Honolulu. Arriving here, the luna made inquiries and found him engaged in business. He will return to the cane fields.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of the foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now. The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts. Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Is! and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions. Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work, is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

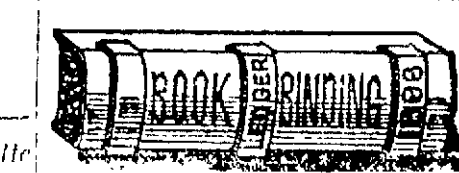
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants, NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here: UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

HE WAS FRIENDLY

Late Editor of the Argonaut Was
an Annexationist.

THE POLICY OF UNITED STATES

Hawaiian Kingdom a Tra-
vesty on Government.

Future of the Islands Belongs to
Intelligence of Americans
and Europeans.

[When the late editor of the Argonaut was living, he was known as a powerful advocate of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and took every opportunity to express his views in the columns of his paper in unmistakable language. After his death the Argonaut passed into the hands of editors who take a foreign view of the annexation question, and vigorously oppose it. Mr. Pixley viewed the subject with the clear foresight of an American statesman, who looks to the future, when this group of Islands will become one of the most important commercial and naval strategic outposts in the Pacific Ocean. The following is a portion of one of his ringing editorials, published when the renewal of the treaty was being debated in the Senate. His words have a clear and unmistakable ring, full of prophetic force and truth, that well illustrate the keenness of his vision and the sledgehammer force of his arguments.—H. M. W.]

The Sandwich Islands are destined to present to our statesmen for consideration some new and intricate political problems. Our country cannot become indifferent to this island neighbor in our Western sea. It is the eastern door of our continent. It is the natural outpost, in a military sense, of this Western side of our country, necessary for our protection and defense, and necessary as an adjunct to our commercial intercourse with all the people beyond us. The United States has had no colonial policy, further than the general resolve that the country needed no dependencies off her main land. Hence, all attempts looking toward the acquisition of Cuba or Santo Domingo have met with but little favor. Cuba belongs to Spain, and, so far as we are concerned, is substantially well governed. The Hawaiian archipelago presents different conditions in all respects. It is sui generis among nations. Its original people are rapidly passing away, destroyed by disease. Worn out by attrition with other people, the native population is wasting, and now numbers, all told, about 40,000 people—a native population about equaling that of Alameda County, and yet persisting in the parody of a royal government. It supports a Kanaka King, with a crown costing \$10,000, with \$30,000 to be added for the expense of a coronation frolic; a palace costing as much as a wealthy gentleman's country seat; an army not as large as a city's police force; a navy not equal to a yacht club; a house of nobles and a legislative assembly of half-civilized pagans, who own no appreciable part of the country's property, and pay no percentage of the nation's taxes; orders of nobility with decorations of honor; all the pomp, ceremony, and small nonsense of a court; all the trappings, pageantry and bright colors of a national baby show. The King has just returned from a trip around the world, where he has been received as a monarch. Only think of Victoria Regina, Empress of India and Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, giving a reception to this monarch of a country not half so large as her crown lands, but who draws from his taxed people a royal salary nearly twice as large as the Republic of the United States, with its 50,000,000 people, pays to its Chief Magistrate. In this age, when the people are asserting the majesty of their power; in this generation, which has accomplished the unification of Germany into a great empire, and Italy into a consolidated kingdom, that has taken civil authority from the Pope; that in France has destroyed the dynasty of Napoleon, and on its bloody ruins laid broad and deep the foundations of a republic; this little Kanaka sugar-patch seems the very travesty on government. It may live, and for a time endure. Its very feebleness and insignificance may preserve it. But it seems strange, when nihilism shakes the foundations of the rule of the Romanoffs, when agrarian Ireland sets at defiance the power of the British law, and socialism colors the legislation of the German Empire, that this burlesque exhibition, with a King in the center, a native bones at one end of the Cabinet and a Mormon adventurer at the other, can endure. It cannot endure, for it is even now with all its seeming prosperity, but a bubble dancing in the wind.

The future of these Islands belongs to the intelligent Americans and Europeans. Between the Americans and Europeans, those who have gone there, identified their interests with the Islands, made their homes, and taken their future with them; there should be a community of feeling. Between the Englishman and the American there should be a sentiment of common brotherhood. Whatever the English-Hawaiian may think of the American-Hawaiian citizen, the fact is that they are both of the same family, the same religion, the same language, the same traditions, and the same everything that will in time make their children as native Hawaiians, one in sympathy and one in interest. Out of these Europeans there should in time come in

the Hawaiian Islands a Hawaiian nationality as distinctive as the Americans to America. From all parts of Europe, and all its people, we in America have produced a new race. It is not Saxon, Celt, or Teuton; it is American. Because the Americans originally occupied the Sandwich Islands, and through their missionaries took possession of them; and because of their physical geography, their nearness to our coast, and the indispensable necessity that our Government should have political control over them, all European residents of the Islands; it only asks that it may do them favors; that it may encourage there the establishment of a civilized government of Christian, white and progressive people. If these Islands stood in the same relation, commercially, politically and locally to England, France, Germany, or indeed to any of the strong Governments of Europe, we would be in favor of either of those Governments extending to them a political protectorate. That is all our Government desires. But it will not submit to English, French, or German control. It will not submit if all the Hawaiians Kings and all the Hawaiian heads should come from their graves, and all the Hawaiians living—Kings, nobles and taro-patch proprietors—should favor it. The United States Government will not permit any other Government on earth to put its paws upon this island realm. Our own Government is its heir-at-law and its residuary legatee, and will contest any will or testament made by one of the Kamehameha dynasty to divert it from its rightful heir-at-law. Our Government will plead undue influence in the making of any devise that will ever make of this island a French colony, or Queen, Kaiser, or French President in the attitude of guardian ad litem to the Hawaiian people; and before we will submit to any humbug in this direction we will settle it in the probate of war. Let the Hawaiian Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and Portuguese put this in their pipes and smoke it. Whenever the Government of the Hawaiian Islands passes out from under the control of those who live upon them they will come under the control of the Congress of the United States of America. Whether it be by annexation, military protectorate, with our guns in the Punchbowl and our ships of war in the harbor of Honolulu, by becoming a colony, or in friendly relation by treaty, they will be American when they cease to be Hawaiian. They ought to become a republic, and every native-born white man on the Islands, and every intelligent white foreigner, ought to unite in making them a republic, with a republic, with a property and intelligent voting qualification. And during the preliminary steps to this nation's reorganization an American man-of-war should be invited to fling its banner to the breeze in the harbor of Honolulu. It is a land of great promise, fertile of soil, and genial climate. It produces sugar and fruits. It is one of the world's sanitariums and pleasure resorts. This is the age of steam travel. It is on one of the world's greatest highways of travel. It would make a beautiful little pocket republic, and if the Americans and Europeans have not the sense to see that their interest lies in unity and co-operation, they deserve to be supplanted and driven away by the Chinese and East Indian coolies.

To permit an unrestricted immigration of Asiatics is sure to result in making these Islands an Asiatic colony. Whether the population is increased by intermarriage with native women, or by the importation of Asiatic wives, or, as at present, by the invasion of Asiatic males, only one result can follow, and that is the complete Asiaticizing of the entire group of Islands. If there be any business men, planters, or good housewives who think the Asiatics are to be treated as a temporary convenience, to be removed at will, let them consider the history of Asiatic invasions of other lands, whose Governments are far stronger than that of Hawaii, and whose people could present against them a much stouter resistance. The Asiatic adults today nearly equal in number the adults of the native born and Europeans combined.

The future of the Sandwich Islands is marked out for Americans and Europeans. Their political control lies with the Government of the United States and none other. Hence, when we advise the men of the white race, and

those who own the property of the Hawaiian group, that they should act in friendly co-operation with our Government, we simply advise them for their own interests. Let them come together and agree upon a form of government for themselves, and whether it shall be republican or monarchical, let them invite the Government of the United States to become its political sponsor, guardian and next friend. The time is coming when the men who own the Sandwich Islands, whether they be French, German, Portuguese, English, or American by birth or descent, will be called upon to act, and when that time comes it will require some brains, some nerve, some integrity, some memory of favors and gratitude for them, and a great deal of good sense. The reciprocity treaty will not be renewed if its continuance is to encourage the anti-American feeling now so strong in the Islands. But whether renewed or not, no other Government will obtain political control of the Islands, and they will not be permitted to fall under the civilization of China or East India.

MR. WELLS EXPLAINS.

Gives Details of Trouble With One of His Scholars.

MR. EDITOR:—In last Monday's Advertiser there appeared a notice of the cruel beating of a Portuguese child at this place. Kindly permit me, through your paper, to present the other side of this story.

On Friday afternoon, my primary teacher spoke to me about a 12-year-old girl who had for three days been defying the teacher's authority. I went to her room, and after talking with the girl, gave her a spanking. Her testimony the next day, she said I gave her 13 slaps with my open hand. She immediately sat down on the floor and seemed to be slightly hysterical. I sent her sister for water, with which we bathed her face. She soon recovered and went home.

There her people made such a fuss that she soon became hysterical again. Immediately the story went out that I had knocked the girl down, kicked her and beaten her till she was black and blue from head to foot and the blood gushed from her nose and ears. The doctor was called. He came and examined the child, finding not a mark or scratch, or sign of blood about her. He gave her a shake, and went home. He afterwards jokingly remarked that if I had given her about six more good slaps, she would have been all right.

Such was the brutal beating suffered by that girl. Yet the next day I was tried, convicted and fined the customary \$10 and costs. Nothing was said during the trial of any excessive or unusual punishment. Several witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that I had simply spanked the girl. The judge, in passing sentence, made the following points:

1. If I had pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with extenuating circumstances, the plea might have been received.
2. If the child had belonged in my own room, I might have been justified in punishing her.
3. The law gives the teacher authority to administer necessary and reasonable punishment. But it does not say of just what sort that punishment should be. If, instead of punishing the child with my hand, I had used a whip, the Court might have discharged me. Under the present circumstances, however, he was compelled to impose a fine.

It, therefore, appears that I was fined for brutally beating a child, but not for punishing one who was too stubborn for my assistant to manage, and spanking her instead of thrashing her with a whip. Truly yours,

W. I. WELLS.

Hanalei, Kauai, May 15, 1897.

KAUAI TO CELEBRATE.

Preparations for Observance of Queen's Jubilee.

MAKAWELE, Kauai, May 15. The loyal subjects of Queen Victoria resident on this island are at present particularly busy making preparations to celebrate this unique event in their nation's history.

Some time ago at a meeting of British subjects held in Waimea, it was

decided to commemorate the event by holding a grand invitation ball on the evening of Friday, June 18th, and athletic sports on the following day. Committees were appointed to carry out the arrangements, and they mean to make this celebration the best thing that has been seen on the island.

Dancing will be carried on in the new and spacious hall at Waimea, and in a lanai, to be erected adjoining it, supper will be served and toasts honored. The sports will be held on the grounds of Messrs. Gay & Robinson at Makawele. The Sports Committee has asked for a good round sum to provide prizes, and is now preparing a program, calculated to draw out all who care to view or indulge in manly and healthy exercise.

STARS WIN AGAIN.

They Found the Ball and Easily Defeated the First Regiment.

A good-sized audience saw the Stars defeat the First Regiment team at the Makiki grounds Saturday afternoon. There was very little enthusiasm displayed, except during the fifth inning, when the Stars piled up eight runs, and then the crowd whooped it up. The coaching from the benches, which has characterized one or two of the games, has rapidly diminished, and in consequence, the game Saturday was a good, clean one, as far as that feature is concerned. The audience, for whose benefit the games are played, presumably, can usually understand the decisions, even if the team at the bat doesn't do umpire work.

Up to the fifth inning honors were easy, and the score was tied. It looked a little as if the First Regiment would get the better of it, as they made six runs in the fourth. But Hart settled down to work, and not a man saw home plate after that. Both teams showed up well at base stealing. This feature made up for the somewhat loose playing and throwing to bases. Hart, Mahuka and Pryce made a pretty double play. In the third inning Davis knocked a clean three-bagger down nearly to the fence over right field. Mahuka made some pretty stops at first.

The score, by innings, is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First Regiment—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stars—	2	2	5	1	8	1	0	0	19

That Tired Feeling AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

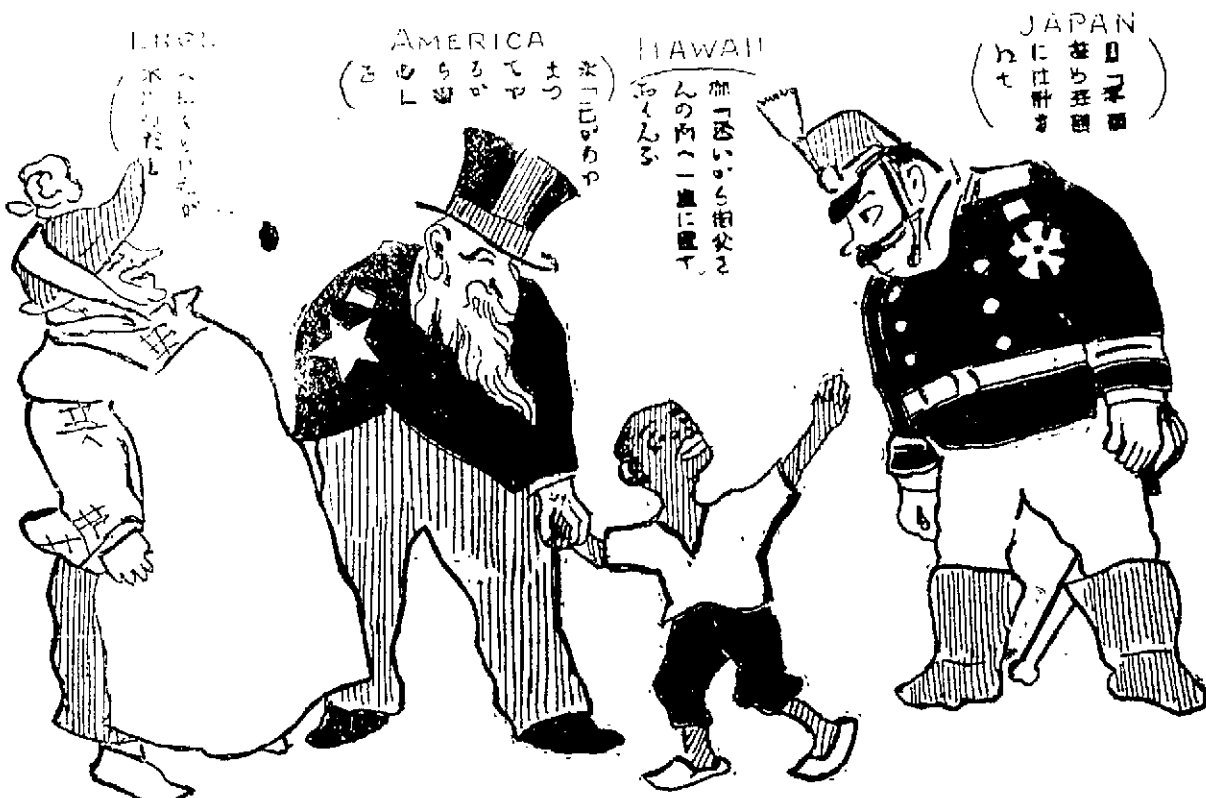
Be wary of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, IN SMALL, GLASS PHIALS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,

AGENTS.

AS JAPANESE VIEW IT.



ENGLAND: "Oh, no! Mr. America must not take off this boy."
AMERICA: "All right, you may stay in my home."
HAWAII: "Oh, Uncle! Please help me."
JAPAN: "I must censure your rudeness."

[From Chu O Shimbun, Tokyo, Japan.]

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE
BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2 1/2 pound book, 700 pages, 23,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—valuable in order—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

FURNITURE NEWS

April furniture selling exceeds all months in the year with us. Not that the month makes the price; but our orders in December for April delivery saves us a lot, and you get the benefit. We can sell as cheap in July if there are any left-overs but there are not—often.

We are making new records this month—others may be tempted to copy, but where's the use, our prices are the lowest—everybody acknowledges that. Such values are not to be missed.

Enameled Iron Bedsteads

with full brass trimmings, are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length, made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

It's only fair to repeat the notice we have had before. We do reupholstering at a trifle above cost of material: this is an odd season and we must keep our factory men busy. It doesn't pay to spend even a little money in making over cheap furniture, but it does pay to reupholster really good frames.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole skins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Causic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1700

SENATE AT WORK

Arbitration Treaty Will Now Be Considered.

PROSPECT OF A LONG DEBATE

Fate of the Tariff Bill is Uncertain.

Democrats Unwilling to Let It Be Reported Without an Inspection.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The senate will resume business in earnest Monday, and the week bids fair to be one of important results. According to agreement, a vote will be taken on the arbitration treaty on Wednesday. It is also quite probable that the committee vacancies will be filled, and that the tariff bill will be reported to the senate. Morgan probably will call up his Cuban resolution, the sundry civil appropriation bill may be passed, and Hoar has given notice that he will move to have the committee on rules discharged from the further consideration of his amendments to the rules for the limitation of debate.

There is great uncertainty as to the fate of the treaty, and it now looks as if the margin would not exceed two or three votes, whatever the result may be. There are a few uncertain votes which decide the result. A canvass made yesterday shows forty votes certain for the treaty and twenty-five certain against it. There will be considerable sparring over the treaty before the vote is taken, but a prolonged debate is not expected.

The consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill has been postponed until Allison, who will have charge of it in the senate, will be present.

If Hoar fulfills his promise to bring up the question of the amendment to the rules, his motion will be stubbornly resisted by the Democrats. Those of them who favor the changes proposed will not assent to them on the eve of the tariff fight.

The new senator from Kentucky, W. J. Deboe, probably will be sworn tomorrow.

The house programme contemplates adjournments for the three days from Monday to Wednesday. Should the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill reach the house, it will be considered. A suggestion to take action on the bankruptcy bill passed by the senate is being thought over, and may reach some definite shape before the close of the week.

TARIFF MEETING TOMORROW.

Dingley Bill Will Not Go to Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The tariff bill, as amended, may not be given to the finance committee. A meeting of the committee, as originally intended, will not be held. The reason given for this is the absence of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, a member of the sub-committee on tariff. Some questions have arisen in the past few days, concerning which it is necessary to consult the Connecticut senator, and he has found it impossible to reach the city until tomorrow afternoon, too late for the meeting. A meeting will probably be held Tuesday.

The Republican members in the meantime continue their efforts to have the Democrats fix a time for reporting the bill. The latter, however, persist in declaring that they will enter upon no agreement on this point until they shall see the bill and have an opportunity to examine it.

The Republican sub-committee spent the entire day working on the bill.

ARBITRATION TREATY LOST.

Senate Defeats It—Votes Money for Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Sundry Civil Bill was taken up in the Senate and authority given the President by an amendment offered by Allison to exercise the widest latitude in choosing members of the Commission for the Nicaragua Canal route.

An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The Senate went into executive session today for the purpose of considering consideration of the Arbitration Treaty in accordance with agreement. An hour was devoted to conferrals, and the treaty was not taken up until 3 o'clock.

Senator Mills then spoke in opposition to the ratification.

The Arbitration Treaty was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 44 yeas to 26 nays. The necessary two-thirds required by the Constitution did not vote aye.

Vote on Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The detailed vote on the Arbitration Treaty in the Senate on Wednesday, the result of which was given exclusively in Wednesday's issue of the Times, was:

Yeas—Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caffery, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McHenry, McKillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut, Smith, of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Platt, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Wallshall, Warren, Wellington, Westmore, Wilson.

Nays—Baker, Bate, Butler, Carter, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Harris of Kansas, Harris of Tennessee, Helfield, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Reacher, Shepley, Stewart, White.

The rules of the Senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties, hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result.

A total of 70 votes was cast, leaving 10 who did not respond. The pairs so far as obtainable were as follows: two affirmative Senators being paired with one negative Senator in most instances.

Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against.

Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against.

Sewall and Earle for, with Mantle against.

Pairs were announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Ellkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenny and Allen.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

Among other polite missives that have found their way through the Post Office this week have been invitations to the opening of the Art League's Spring Exhibition of drawing, painting and sculpture. The cards are for Monday evening, "Members' Night," and are sent to members of the League only, but carry to each recipient a duplicate ticket for a guest. After the opening night, however, the public is free to visit the room any afternoon for three weeks, and surely the public will not fail to come in large numbers and show its approval of the doing away with the entrance fee hitherto demanded at the door.

The pictures have been very carefully chosen by the jury of selection. Consequently, fewer pictures are hung, but these represent better work, as a whole, than any previous exhibition. I rejoice that the standard of admission is higher, and I hope it will be raised each year. Only in this way can the League stimulate its members to their best efforts. It is only by insisting on better work that the League can, first of all, elevate the taste of Hawaii.

Then I would have the artists go further and search for the severest criticism possible, not content with the approbation of their friends at home. I wish there might be a supreme jury, which should judge what pictures are worthy of being sent abroad, and then I would have these pictures, relying on their own merits only, seek to gain admission into the exhibition rooms of New York, London and Paris. There would result a finding of level which would be most salutary to the artists. The test is severe, but it would secure the verdict of the art world, and that is the nearest approach to the only true test of merit—the perspective of the centuries.

In the meantime, those who come to look at the pictures have their share of responsibility. The flippancy of society when it visits art collections is proverbial. It is easy to pick up the catch-words of "atmosphere," "tone," "texture," "values" and "technique." It is easy to detect flaws in drawing, or coloring, or composition, but constructive criticism comes only with long years of study. If we, the uninitiated, are so foolish as to think we know something, let us, at all events, be wise enough to keep it to ourselves. It might, however, be in order to hope that the Art League will consider the state of those outside the pale of artists, and arrange for a series of lectures to tell us how to look at pictures. It seems to me that we need talks of this kind fully as much as the pictures. Did I but dream it, or is Mr. Hitchcock really to inaugurate such a series of art talks?

What of those whose pictures are not hung? That strenuous effort should not always be crowned in hard, but failure shows pitilessly some faulty training or lack of experience, or mistaken conception, if not actual inability, or the wrong estimate of self. In music and literature, as well as art, there are few compositions that maintain a uniform character throughout. So many qualities go to make up a masterpiece that the same creation may have one part that is excellent and another that is execrable. Art is so high and so subtle, its visits so fleeting and unexpected, that any record of an inspiration is likely to be flawed, rather than perfect. A rejected picture, then, may not be utterly bad, and happy is the artist who can take the lesson to heart and, all undaunted, strive anew to give some true message to the world that needs must be appreciated. In building up a reputation, failure at the outset is a firmer scaffolding than premature success. No sympathy of doing friends, or consideration for brothers-in-law or great-uncles will avail. Work must endure on its own merits. An unwillingness to stand a test indicates incompetence of some sort. We must be warned against self-love, which prefers a false but favorable estimate to a true valuation that is displeasing. Repeated failure, of course, would indicate a mistaken vocation, and in that case even infinite patience can never create genius. Even if work wins no laurel crown, the deepened insight into art, the quickened love of nature, and the joy of the inspiration have been recompense enough for the toil of the painter.

SIBYL.

"Little Short of a Miracle."

Miss Elizabeth Emsley's former companions could scarcely believe their eyes. Miss Emsley had been seriously ill; the doctors appeared to do her no good. A reporter of the Pudgey News visited Mr. Emsley's home at No. 9 Valley road, Littlemoor. Mrs. Emsley said: "Our Lizzie broke down at Whitsuntide, 1894. She was then sixteen years old. The pains all over her body, particularly in her legs and hands, were very bad. We called in a most able doctor, who attended her for three months, but without recovery. The doctor declared it to be a bad case of rheumatism. She was not able to walk without assistance, and her hands were so much swollen that she could not have wrung a cloth if it had been to save her life."

Miss Emsley added: "Yes, sir; I could not stir; my father had to carry me up and down stairs, just like a child."

"But she does not seem to all anything now! What has cured her?" queried the reporter.

"Well," replied the mother, "we have read so much about the marvelous cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I said to my husband: 'What do you think if we try these Pills?' Accordingly I went for a box. After taking the first box she could walk. She has mended ever since, and now she can do anything as well as anybody."

Miss Emsley has been seen quite recently, and is still in excellent health. She mentioned several persons in the vicinity who had derived advantage from taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on hearing of her. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not like other medicine, and

their effects are permanent, curing rheumatism, anaemia, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, restoring pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health. They also cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxy, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous headache.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Company, Hoboken Drug Company, wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Healani Dance.

There was a very enjoyable dance at the Healan Boat Club house last night. Over 40 couples were present, and dancing to music by the National Quintet Club served to make a happy time for them. Boat riding in the harbor and promenades out upon the long pier were among the attractions.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1897.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (IN.)
HAWAII		
Waialea	50	3.11
Hilo (town)	100	3.16
Kaunapali	1250	7.22
Ponahawai	1100	6.71
Pepeekeo	100	3.02
Honolulu	300	3.37
Honolulu	950	6.61
Hakalau	200	3.06
Honolulu	.....	4.17
Laupahoehoe	10	.....
Laupahoehoe	900	.....
Ookala	400	5.48
Kukui	250	3.71
Pauilo	750	3.50
Pauilo	300	2.58
Pauilo	1200	.....
Honolulu	425	3.16
Kukuihaele	700	3.21
Niuli	200	1.42
Kohala Ostrom	350	1.40
Kohala Mts-on	585	1.60
Kohala Mt.	234	1.51
Awini Ranch	1100	.....
Waimea	2720	1.93
Kailua	950	2.01
Lanikai	1540	.....
Kealahou	1580	4.08
Kalahiki	800	1.07
Kalahiki	1250	1.45
Nasalehu	550	0.81
Nasalehu	1250	1.35
Honoupo Mt.	15	.....
Hilea	310	0.20
Pahala	850	0.58
Olaa (Masou)	1650	6.21
Pohakuloa	2600	8.40
Waialeale	750	3.88
Kapoho	110	3.19
Pohokiki	10	3.25
Kamali	650	3.42
Kalapana	8	2.29

MAUI—		
Kahului	10	0.44
Kaanapali	15	.....
Olowalu	15	0.00
Laibainaluna	.....	.....
Hana Plantation	200	.....
Hana	1800	.....
Hanow Plantation	60	1.58
Waipoua Ranch	.....	.....
Paia	180	1.24
Puomalei	1400	2.46
Haleakala Ranch	2000	.....
Kula	4000	.....

MOLOKAI—

Mapulehu	70	1.63
----------	----	------

LANAI—

Koele	1600	0.93
-------	------	------

OAHU—

Makiki Reservoir	150	.....
Punahou Bureau	50	1.46
Honolulu (Green St.)	10	1.33
Kulaokahua	50	0.95
King St. (Kewalo)	15	1.02
Kapiolani Park	10	0.06
Manoa	100	.....
Pauoa	50	2.14
Ipsane Asylum	30	.....
Nuuanu (School St.)	50	1.76
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	.....
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	2.78
Nuuanu (H'way H)	730	1.63
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	2.95
Niu	6	.....
Maunawili	300	0.79
Kapehoe	100	.....
Ahuimanu	350	1.63
Waimanalo	25	0.31
Kahuku	25	0.85
Waianae	15	.....
Waianae	1700	1.79
Ewa Plantation	60	.....

KAUAI—

Lihue, Grove Farm	200	1.16
Lihue (Molokoa)	300	1.29
Hanamaulu	200	0.70
Kilauea	325	.....
Hanalei	10	2.17
Waianae	32	0.24
Makaweli	50	.....

APRIL AVERAGES.

Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist's	3.20
Maul Stations Aver. by Dist's	1.22
Oahu Average by Districts	1.27
Kauai Average by Districts	1.15
Hawaiian Islands by Districts	1.71
Normal Average for April	3.50

Records Not Hitherto Published:

FEBRUARY.		
Koele, Lanai	0.83	.....
Nuuanu (H'way H)	2.67	.....
Nuuanu, Luakaha	1.84	.....

MARCH.

Laupahoehoe	10	5.26
Laupahoehoe	900	8.11
Kamaili	.....	10.15
Konala, Ostrom	.....	1.63
Waipoua Ranch, Maui	.....	1.47
Koele, Lanai	.....	1.75
Nuuanu Elec. Light Sta.	.....	7.21
Kahuku, Oahu	.....	1.24

C. J. LYONS,

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

Cuticura

For the HAIR and SKIN



A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle application of Cuticura (ment), the great skin cure, will clear the skin, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and brilliant hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Branches in London, E. C. POTTER, King Edward-st., London, E. C.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MURRELLS, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.

..... Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN BOWLER & CO. (LONDON), LTD.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE KIRKPATRICK IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

..... COFFEE and Rice Machinery.

HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1. Authorized Capital	£2,000,000	£	s	d
Subscribed	2,750,000	.....	.....	.....
Paid up Capital	.....	657,690	0	0
2. Fire Fund	.....	2,040,000	2	9
3. Life and Annuity Funds	.....	9,143,041	12	5
		12,433,131	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

WHARF AND WAVE.

It took the steamer Morning Star 28 days to get to San Francisco from this port.

The American bark Ceylon, Calhoun master, arrived in port from the Sound Friday morning with a cargo of lumber for Allen & Robinson.

The barkentine Irugard took on her last installment of sugar at the Kinau wharf yesterday afternoon. She will clear and sail for San Francisco about noon. The Irugard will carry away something like 19,000 bags.

The Kinau brought news Saturday morning that the schooner Anna had sighted and spoken the ship Dirigo, bound from Newport to San Francisco, on May 2, in lat. 29:39 N. and lon. 122:11 W. The Dirigo wished to be reported "all well."

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder commander, came in alongside the Pacific Mail wharf early yesterday morning. The quarantine flag was taken down, and the through passengers were allowed to go up town. The Belgic left for San Francisco about 4 o'clock.

The O. & O. S. S. Doric, Harry Smith commander, arrived in port yesterday morning 5 days, 18 hours and 47 minutes from San Francisco, a record very much to be envied, and coming next to the record of the China from San Francisco to this port. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip. There were nine passengers for this port.

Following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these Islands: May 1, schr. Muriel, Carlson, 15 days from Honolulu; May 2, schr. Morning Star, 28 days; bark Mochan, Saunders, 19 days; bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, 18 days from Honolulu; John D. Spreckels, 14½ days from Mahukona. May 3, bark Roderick Dhu, Rock, 15 days from Hilo.

The British steamship Amaraopora, Cameron master, arrived in the harbor shortly after 1 p. m. yesterday, 10 days from Port Townsend. Pleasant weather was experienced throughout the week. The Amaraopora has 1,100 tons of general merchandise and 700,000 feet of lumber, and is consigned to T. H. Davies & Co. The lumber is for Allen & Robinson. After discharging her cargo she will return to Puget Sound.

Miwera Arrives.

The C.-A. S. S. Miwera, Chas. W. Hay commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 11 o'clock last night after a very speedy trip from Victoria. She left one day late and arrived here on the day schedule for her arrival. The officers are justly proud of the work of their boat.

The following report was kindly furnished by Purser Humphries:

"The R. M. S. Miwera, Chas. W. Hay Commander, left Victoria, B. C. at 2:26 p. m. May 9th and cleared the straits of Juan de Fuca at 7:45 p. m. same day.

"The whole of the trip from thence to here was marked by fine weather and smooth water, enabling the ship to arrive up to date although Vancouver was left a day behind schedule time."

Late Coast Charters.

Following are the latest Coast charters for ports on these Islands:

Palmyra, bark, 1,299 tons, lumber from Port Gamble to Honolulu; chartered by Pope & Talbot.

Jessie Minor, schooner, 248 tons, lumber from Eureka to Honolulu.

Eva, schooner, 263 tons, lumber from Tacoma to Hilo.

Rhoderick Dhu, Hawaiian bark, 1,397 tons, merchandise to Hilo in Spreckels' line.

J. D. Spreckels, brig, 254 tons, returns to Mahukona to load sugar there for this port; dispatched by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Muriel, schooner, 483 tons, merchandise to Honolulu in the Hawaiian line.

Mohican, bark, 785 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Planters' line.

W. H. Dimond, barkentine, 376 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Oceanic line.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 14.

O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from China and Japan.

Am bark Ceylon, Calhoun, from Puget Sound.

Br S S Amaraopora, Cameron, from Puget Sound.

Schr Kauikaeouli, from Hawaii.

Strmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, May 15.

Strmr Kinau, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Strmr Mokoli, Bennett, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai.

Strmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Strmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

Strmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii.

Sunday, May 16.

Strmr Noeau, Pederson, from Lahaina.

Strmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Strmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Strmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai.

Strmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

C.-A. S. S. Miwera, Hay from Vancouver and Victoria.

Monday, May 17.

O & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 14.

O & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for San Francisco.

Strmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina.

Strmr Mauna Loa, Silver-on, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau.

Strmr Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuka and Punalua.

Strmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Palmyra and Kikaha.

Strmr Iwawani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhihale.

Monday, May 17.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for China and Japan.

C.-A. S. S. Miwera, Hay, for the Colonies.

Strmr Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

Strmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kailiwhai and Hanalei.

Strmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

Strmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Strmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Strmr Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Puget Sound, per S S Amaraopora, May 14.—Mrs. L. De Lion, Miss Grace De Lion, Miss Matilda De Lion, Miss Jessie De Lion, Miss Louise De Lion and Mr. Rudolph.

From Maui and Hawaii, per strmr. Kinau, May 15.—C. S. Bradford, H. V. Dickenson, G. F. Little, J. T. Molr, F. G. Plson, S. R. Moore, O. Kawa, J. Willcock, Dr. H. B. Elliot, H. T. Stoepel, Paul Jarrett, J. Hind, E. Olding, Ah Mai and wife, Ed Dowsett, J. E. Bush, T. F. Sanborn, Capt. H. Henderson, A. V. Peters, W. Lorenzen, Prof. A. Koch and 103 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per strmr James Makee, May 16.—C. Waller, Mr. Fernandez and eight deck passengers.

From Kauai, per strmr. Waialeale, May 15.—Dr. Mitamura, Mr. Kahillua, Nan Chu and four deck passengers.

From Molokai, Maui and Lanai, per strmr. Mokoli, May 15.—Mr. Hine, Mrs. Emma Dudoit, Mrs. Capt. Peterson and four deck passengers.

From Kauai, per strmr. Mikahala, May 16.—J. S. McCandless, Anton Cropp, J. Anderson and three on deck.

From Kauai ports, per strmr. W. G. Hall, May 16.—Mrs. Mary Brazil, Mrs. M. W. Backus, Eugene Buffington, Mrs. M. J. Summerfield, Mrs. J. Rennie, Miss Juliette Smith, Miss Emma Pieper, W. H. Rice, Jr., S. M. Dodge, M. Hede-mann, A. S. Kerr, J. W. Bergstrom, T. P. Severin, E. Helling and 52 on deck.

From Maui, per strmr. Claudine, May 16.—Theo. Wolff, L. L. McCandless, Mrs. O. P. Emerson, R. C. Lindsay, W. O. Waldvogel, Mary Joseph, Dr. Kodama, Miss A. Bailey, Mrs. Oliver, Professor Maxwell, Mrs. Newcombe and 55 on deck.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C.-A. S. S. Miwera, May 16.—Mrs. Samuel Carter, Mr. McKay Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fedoroff, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, Geo. Otterson and Mr. Hall.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Doric, May 17.—Rev. Arthur M. Clark, George Deacon, Mrs. Kila-naolelua, Mrs. C. Walters, E. C. Broome and valet, Fred Macpherson, Postmaster James E. Cann, U. S. N. J. W. Caum, U. S. N. Through: Bishop S. C. Breyfogle, Rev. H. M. Landis, Mrs. Landis and three children, John Farrell, T. W. Markley, A. W. Markley, Dr. Adolph Koch, K. T. Stoepel, W. H. Conrad, T. A. Holland, Mrs. T. A. Holland, Theo. F. Van Vloten, Mrs. Theo. F. Van Vloten, Rev. Joseph Gruber, Ernest Helling and F. G. Fison.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per strmr Mauna Loa, May 14.—Mrs. Le Clair and two children, Mrs. Schleifer and two children, Mary Alapai, Miss Isabella J. Keauu, Miss Cornwell, S. F. Chillingworth, Mrs. J. F. Clark, H. R. Hitchcock, Dr. A. McWayne, Mrs. F. Stockbridge, A. F. Cooke, W. H. Baugh, E. F. Dele, W. Warner and wife, P. T. Phillips and 64 on deck.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Belgic, May 14.—C. L. Wright, Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Ament, F. H. Wheelan, Mrs. Turton, W. A. Johnson and Miss Wyett.

For China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Doric, May 17.—Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Day, Senator Henry Waterhouse and son, Albert, Professor Koch and K. T. Stoepel of Germany and E. Helling.

For the Colonies, per C.-A. S. S. Miwera, May 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Cruikshank, J. W. Methven and H. P. Baker, all for Sydney.

IMPORTS.

From Newcastle, per bktn. Ensensada, May 13.—1,493 tons coal for Castle & Cooke.

From Newcastle, per ship Reaper, May 12.—2,073 tons coal for Castle & Cooke.

EXPORTS.

For the Colonies, per S S Monowai, May 7.—Cargo general merchandise, valued at \$1,268.

For San Francisco, per schr Wm Bowden, May 11.—21,256 bags sugar, weighing 2,686,540 lbs. (1,343 540-2000 tons), valued at \$82,168, and shipped as follows: 9,157 bags by W. G. Irwin & Co., 8,774 by H. A. Widemann and 330 by H. M. Von Holt to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; 985 by H. Waterhouse & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 1,950 by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

For New York, per ship Kentworth, May 6.—62,937 bags sugar, weighing 7,782,708 lbs., valued at \$234,275, and shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to the American Sugar Refining Company.

For San Francisco, per bark S. C. Allen, May 8.—20,185 bags sugar, weighing 2,381,611 lbs., valued at \$64,324.95, and shipped as follows: 5,260 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co., 6,760 by T. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 5,300 by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.; 2,853 by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, May 13.—12,994 bags sugar, weighing 1,719,759 lbs. (874 1752-2000 tons), valued at \$53,172 and shipped as follows: 1,455 bags by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co.; 12,539 by W. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE.

Department of Finance, Honolulu, H. I., May 10, 1897.

Holders of Hawaiian Government Bonds of the following dates and denominations are hereby notified that on and after maturity of the next coupon, during the months of June and July of 1897, interest will cease. The principal of said bonds will be paid on presentation at the next date of the coupon.

Act of August 5, 1882.

Stock A, Bond No. 395, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 396, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 397, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 398, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 457, dated June 27, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 458, dated June 28, 1883, for \$1000.

Stock A, Bond No. 460, dated Jan. 4, 1884, for \$1000.

Stock E, Bond No. 277, dated Dec. 2, 1882, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 279, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 280, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 281, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 282, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 283, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 284, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 285, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 286, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 287, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 288, dated Jan. 3, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 300, dated June 19, 1883, for \$500.

Stock E, Bond No. 301, dated June 28, 1883, for \$500.

Stock O, Bond No. 307, dated Jan. 8, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 308, dated Jan. 16, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 310, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 311, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 312, dated Jan. 27, 1883, for \$100.

Stock O, Bond No. 321, dated June 19, 1883, for \$100.

HENRY E. COOPER,

Minister of Finance ad Interim.

4606-6t 1862-3T

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 17-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main building. This tank is supplied from an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.

Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.

Upset price, \$50,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of \$4,000 a year for a period of thirty years under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the

lessee that he shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fire proof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, of not less than a stated cost; and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep the building in good repair during the remainder of the term of lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs for reconstruction, or else surrender the insurance to the lessor.

"Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor, that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration thereof, the premises with the improvements shall, if all of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years; unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term.

The cost of the building to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, is placed at \$50,000.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 27, 1897.

1850-18T

D. H. KAHULELIO, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 11, 1897.

1863-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. Martha Duckett Donnelly vs. Robert Henry Donnelly.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Robert Henry Donnelly, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Martha Duckett Donnelly Plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness HON. A. W. CARTER, First Judge of the Circuit (L. S.) Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of March, 1897.

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

P. D. KELLETT, Jr., Clerk.

Honolulu, May 4, 1897. 1861-15t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Savidge, Late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Sarah Savidge, having been filed, notice is hereby given, that Monday, June 7th, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 10, 1897.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1862-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Nancy Sumner Ellis, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Carlos A. Long, a creditor of said intestate praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to himself.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 1st, 1897.

By the Court, J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

1860-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Julia H. Waterhouse, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said court, together with a petition for

the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Henry Waterhouse having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, June 7, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 10, 1897.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1862-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Kahooluhi Nawahi, deceased, intestate, of Honolulu.